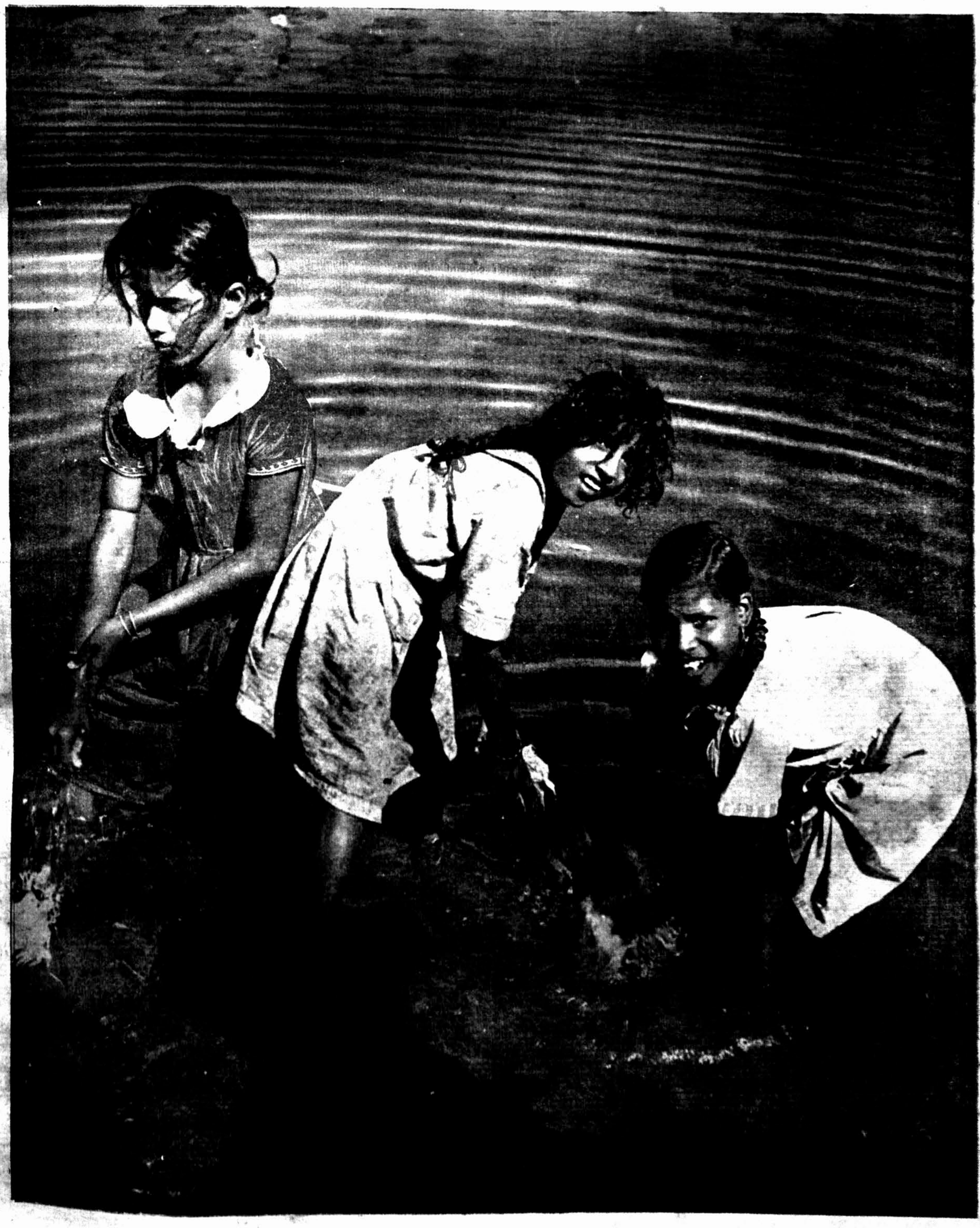
The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA — Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXX NO. 19 — BOMBAY: MAY 10, 1942 — PRICE: TWO ANNAS

Three Girls



—*M. Desai.*

The Artist And The Woman

ACTION IN THE DESERT

Wherever the fighting in the Middle East is most severe and enemy position strongest, the Fourth Indian Division is to be found in action.

BELOW: Lt.-Gen. E. P. Quinan, G. O. C. in Iraq, discusses strategy with officers of the Indian Infantry Brigade.

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Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

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WHEN A DICTATOR ENTERED MOSCOW!

Hitler is not the first invader to menace Russia.

Napoleon's armies actually entered Moscow—and yet they could not conquer the country.

Where the Bonaparte failed, Hitler certainly shall not succeed.

By Paul Norton

For the second time in 130 years a would-be dictator of the world menaces the freedom of Russ'a. It is very doubtful whether he will ever reach Moscow. But it is certain that if he does, he will find much the same scene as that other conqueror 129 years ago. Napoleon found a city deserted.

"Why is the Mayor not here to hand over the keys?" asked Napoleon at the gates of Moscow. He had expected the same ceremonial surrender as he had enjoyed at half the other capitals of Europe. The long march from Memel seeking the elusive Russian armies had only half-taught him that the Russians were different.

The burning ruins of Smolensk where he had hoped to find winter quarters for his army had left him still incredulous about the Russian 'scorched earth" policy. The Emperor was destined to have the lesson painfully driven home during his short stay in the Russian capital. No wonder that years later on St. Helena he was to exclaim in one of his moment's of despair: "If only heaven had sent me a bullet in the Kremlin. Until then my fame was undiminished. I ought to have died in Moscow.

Scorched Earth!

Napoleon entered Moscow on September 14th, 1812. His Grand Armies which had set out so gaily on this, the last crusade to save Europe, were already thinned and disillusioned The Russian peasants had not welcomed their 'liberators.' They had given no help of any kind, even been unwilling to sell for the forged rouble notes which Napoleon had brought from Paris. The prospect of entering the Russian capital cheered them. Now the Russian Tsar would surely come to his senses and meanwhile there would be food for the soldiers, fodder for the horses and comfortable houses in which to sleep.

But Count Rostopchin, the Governor-General of Moscow, had applied the 'scorched earth' policy. Every bit of treasure had been removed, together with such food as could be carried. With it had gone the fire extinguishing apparatus and fire engines of Moscow. And finally, the Governor gave orders that all criminals and lunatics were to be released. Of the population of a quarter of a million only a handful remained. Count Rostopchin was able to write to the Tsar, "Napoleon will find nothing but the empty shell of a city."

Empty Victory

As the Russians retired from the Easern Suburbs, Napoleon marched with his army through the silent streets to the Kremlin. They gained entrance without difficulty—the gates had been left unlocked. Before evening Napoleon and his soldiers had a horrible feeling that their victory was an empty one. That night Napoleon could not sleep and all his hopes of bringing Russia to her knees were going up in smoke?

Napoleon waited for the fires to abate in a small palace on the outskirts of Moscow. The fires continued for sixty-five days, but he was able to re-enter the Kremlin after four days. The men who fired Moscow were never found. They are not known today, although the evidence suggests that it was on the orders of the Governor-General Another suggestion is that it was drunken French soldiers—for the Russians had not removed the contents of the cellars.

No Food, No Fodder

As the days passed, two things became evident to Napoleon. There was no food and no fodder for his army And Russia had no intention of giving in. While he was advancing to Moscow Napoleon had threatened the Tsar with its occupation—"A capital which has been in the possession of the enemy is like a woman who has lost her honour." The Tsar did not trouble to reply. His answer to Napoleon's new offer of peace on terms was a stirring manifesto to his people "The enemy is in the centre of Russia" wrote Alexander, "And not a Russian has yielded to his power. Shall we then yield when Europe is in admiration of our exertions?"

For the French the days in the Russian capital while their Emperor tried to make up his mind passed wearily. Napoleon read books from the Kremlin library. Books arrived from Paris—with news of stirring in Spain and declining morale in France which probably finally decided Napoleon to turn back. The five weeks he spent in Moscow were amongst the unhappiest in his life. He found the depopulated city and the smouldering buildings depressing in the extreme.

At last he gave orders for the evacuation, ordering that the Kremlin should be blown up, only the churches being spared Did he think it an omen when, as he waited some miles outside the city for the sound of the explosion, it never came The barrels of powder placed in the cellars of the buildings refused for some reason to fire. Napoleon asked the Tsar for an armistice, but Alexander replied "For the Russians, the battle has hardly begun".

Inglorious Retreat

The rest of the story the retreat of the Grand Army, is too well-known to need recounting. Cold hunger and guerillas took their toll so that only a shattered remnant reached Germany. Half a million set out for Russia. Nine-tenths had been wiped out by the time the ruins of Smolensk was reached on the return journey.

As Napoleon approached Smolensk, Count Rostopchin came back to Moscow. He found 3,000 starving men and women in place of the 250,000 that had lived there a few months before. But the Russians were not dismayed, nor did they ever begrudge the sacrifice of their capital. They accepted the attitude of Baron von Stein who when he heard the news exclaimed. "I have lost my luggage already three or four times. We must get used to throwing things away"

Moscow was rebuilt, but Napoleon never recovered from the blow. When later things became difficult he exclaimed "The cold of Moscow demoralised my generals. I have no real generals left." The disaster left a scar on his mind. Years later in his last illness one of his semi-delirious remarks showed how it preyed on his mind. He suddenly exclaimed. "Moscow! Five hundred thousand men".

The destruction of the city also had its effect on Alexander It turned him very religious and led to his proposal of the Holy Alliance, a proposal that Europe should be ruled by Christian principles. He also wanted his revenge and would have blown up the Tuileres but for the restraint of the Allies.

SOLITUDE

By K. P. Appaji Rao

Strangely about Life's busy thoroughfare
Our spirits roam in solitude and stare,
No soul unmasked, though, keenly, eye to eye,
We scan familiar faces passing by.
Yet from the crowd, the spirit swiftly wings
Far, far beyond all sight and sound of things,
By winding paths of thought to rise and climb
The Summit of the transient hills of Time;
And there in silent ecstasy to rest,
Earthbound and panting on the earth's warm breast,
Where Souls may breathe, outstretched upon the sod,
The beauty of an omnipresent God;
From whose far hills the Sun shine spills again
In pools of colour to the misted plain,
To whose wide Taluks, where Love as light breaks through,
The heart of cities circulates anew.
So may lone souls find every strength renewed
Mid crowds and turmoil—peace in solitude.

On Other Pages

	Pages
I saw 'Repulse' and 'Prince of Wales' Go Down	2
Oldest University in the World	3
Significance of China's Struggle	4
The Art of P. T. Reddy	5
Occupied but not Conquered	6
Books and Authors	7
The Artist and the Woman (Short Story)	8
Children's Page	17
Romance of Trinity House	18
Women's Page	19
The Little People of London	20
The Last Page	24

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Straight from the Mighty
Bow this truth is driven;
They fail, and they alone,
Who have not striven.

—Clarence Urmy.

I SAW 'REPULSE' & 'PRINCE OF WALES' GO DOWN

Only newspaperman on board H. M. S. "Repulse" when she was torpedoed by the Japanese off Malaya on December 10, 1941, was O. D. Gallagher, famous "Daily Express" war reporter. Here is his story, grimly vivid and unique in the annals of the war at sea.

This is the simple story of a naval force which went into north-eastern Malayan waters on Monday, December 8.

"Prince of Wales" and "Repulse" were the backbone of this force. I was in "Repulse". The aim of the force was, in the words of the signal of C.-in-C. Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, sent to all ships.

The enemy has made several landings on the north coast of Malaya and has made local progress. Meanwhile fast transports lie off the coast. This is our opportunity before the enemy can establish himself.

We have made a wide circuit to avoid air reconnaissance and hope to surprise the enemy shortly after sunrise to-morrow (Wednesday). We may have the luck to try our metal against the old Jap battle-cruiser Kongo or against some Jap cruisers or destroyers in the Gulf of Siam.

We are sure to get some useful practice with our high-angle armament, but whatever we meet I want to finish quickly and so get well clear to eastward before the Japanese can mass a too formidable scale of air attack against us. So shoot to sink.

In a message to the men and officers of the "Repulse" on Tuesday evening her Captain William Tennant, said:

We are making for the nor'-east coast of Malaya, and shall be off the nor'-east corner at dawn. We shall be to seaward of Singora and Patani, where Japanese landings are taking place.

Though we may, of course, run into Japanese forces anywhere during the day, I think it is most probable, that only submarines and aircraft are likely to be sighted. Some time at night and at dawn the fun may begin. We must be on the look-out for destroyer attack to-night.

"Enemy Aircraft!"

If we are lucky enough to bump into a Japanese convoy to-morrow, it will be of most invaluable service, and seriously upset their plans. Having stirred up the hornets nest, we must be expecting plenty of bombing on our return to-morrow.

But at 5-20 that same evening a bugle sounded throughout my ship "Repulse" over the ship's loudspeakers giving immediate orders to the whole ship's company and filling every space of engine-room and ward-room with its urgent bugle notes, followed by the order: "Action stations! Enemy aircraft."

I rushed on to the flag-deck, which was my action station. It was a single Nakajima Naka 93 twin-floated Jap reconnaissance plane. She kept almost on the horizon too far for engagement, for a couple of hours. A voice from the bridge came out of the loudspeakers: "We are being shadowed by enemy aircraft. Keep ready for immediate action to repel aircraft."

Two more Nakajima Naka 93s appeared. They kept up a long relay watch on us. What an admiral most wishes to avoid had happened. His ships were out at sea, sufficiently distant from shore to prevent him receiving air support before dawn the following morning, when a mass enemy air attack now seemed certain. We had not yet sighted any enemy naval force or received reports of an enemy transport convoy.

At 9-5 p.m. came a voice from the loudspeakers: "Stand by for the Captain to speak to you." Captain: A signal has just been received from the Commander-in-Chief. We were shadowed by three planes. We were spotted after dodging them all day. Their troop convoy will now have dispersed. We will find enemy aircraft waiting for us now. We are now returning to Singapore."

Then followed a babble of voices and groans. A voice said: "This ship will never get into action. It's too lucky." So it was. In the message from the Captain the previous day he noted that "Repulse" had travelled 53,000 miles in this war without action, although it trailed the "Bismarck" and was off northern Norway and had convoyed throughout the war.

I slept in the wardroom fully clothed and awoke to the call "Action stations" at 5 a.m. on Wednesday. It was a thin Oriental dawn with a cool breeze swept through the fuggy ship, which had been battened down all night as a result of the order to "darken ship."

The sky was luminous as pearl. We saw from the flag-deck a string of black objects on the port bow. They turned out to be a line of landing barges "like railway trucks," as a young signaller said. At 6-30 a.m. the loudspeaking voice announced: "Just received message saying enemy is making landing north of Singapore. We're going in." We cruised in line-ahead formation, "Prince of Wales" leading, the "Repulse" second, and with our destroyer screen out, down the Malayan coast, examining with the help of terrier-like destroyers all coves for enemy landing parties.

"Nothing Sighted"

"Prince of Wales" looked magnificent. White-tipped waves rippled over her plunging bows. It shrouded them with watery lace, then they rose high again and once again dipped. She rose and fell so methodically that the effect of staring at her was hypnotic. The fresh breeze blew her White Ensign out stiff as a board.

As we sped down Malaya's changing coastline the wag of the flag-deck said travel-talkwise: "On the starboard beam, dear listeners, you see the beauty spots of Malaya, land of the orang-outang." Again the loudspeaker announces: "Nothing sighted." The "Repulse" sends off one of her aircraft.

We drift to the wardroom again until 10-20 a.m. We are spotted again by a twin-engined snooper of the same type as attacked Singapore the first night of this new war. We can do nothing about it, as she keeps well beyond range while her crew presumably studies our outlines and compares them with silhouettes in the Jap equivalent of Jane's Fighting Ships. At 11 a.m. a twin-masted single-funnel ship is sighted on the starboard bow. The force goes to investigate her. She carries no flag.

I was looking at her through my telescope when the shock of an explosion made me jump so that I nearly poked my right eye out. It was 11-15 a.m. The explosion came from the "Prince of Wales'" port side secondary armament. She was firing at a single aircraft. We open fire. There are about six aircraft. A three-quarter-inch screw falls on my tin hat from the bridge deck above from the shock of explosion of the guns. "The old tub's falling to bits" observes the yeoman of signals.

That was the beginning of a superb air attack by the Japanese, whose air force was an unknown quantity. Officers in the "Prince of Wales", whom I met in their ward-room when she arrived here last week said they expected some unorthodox flying from the Japs. "The great danger will be the possibility of them flying their whole air-craft into a ship and committing "hara-kiri." It was nothng like that. It was most orthodox. They even came at us in formation, flying low and close. Aboard the "Repulse" I found observers as qualified as anyone to estimate Jap flying abilities. They know from first-hand experience what the R. A. F. and the Luftwaffe are like. Their verdict was: "The Germans have never done anything like this in the North Sea, Atlantic or anywhere else we have been."

They concentrated on the two capital ships, taking the "Prince of Wales" first and the "Repulse" second. The destroyer screen they left completely alone, except for damaged planes forced to fly low over them when they dropped bombs defensively.

The First Bomb

At 11-16 the "Prince of Wales" opened a shattering barrage with all her multiple pom-poms, or Chicago Pianos as they call them. Red and blue flames poured from the eight gun muzzles of each battery. I saw glowing tracer shells describe shallow curves as they went soaring skywards surrounding the enemy planes. Our Chicago Pianos opened fire; also our triple-gun 4-inch high-angle turrets. The uproar was so tremendous I seemed to feel it.

From the starboard side of the flagdeck I can see two torpedo planes. No, they're bombers. Flying straight at us. All our guns pour high-explosives at them, including shells so delicately fused that they explode if they merely graze cloth fabric. But they swing away, carrying out a high-powered evasive action without dropping anything at all. I realize now what the purpose of the action was. It was a diversion to occupy all our guns and observers on the air defence platform at the summit of the main mast.

There is a heavy explosion and the "Repulse" rocks. Great patches of paint fall from the funnel on to the flag-deck. We all gaze above our heads to see planes which during the action against the low fliers were unnoticed. They are high-level bombers. Seventeen thousand feet. The first bomb, the one that rocked us a moment ago, scored a direct hit on the catapult deck through the one hanger on the port side.

I am standing behind a multiple Vickers gun, one which fires 2,000 half-inch bullets per minute. It is at the after-end of the flag-deck. I see a cloud of smoke rising from the place where the first bomb hit. Another comes down bang again from 17,000 feet. It explodes in the sea, making a creamy blue and green patch ten feet across. The "Repulse" rocks again. It was three fathoms from the port side.

Two planes can be seen coming at us. A spotter sees another at a different angle, but much closer. He leans forward, his face tight with excitement, urgently pounding the back of the gun swiveller in front of him. He hits that back with his right hand and points with the left a stabbing forefinger at a single sneaker plane. Still blazing two-pounders the whole gun platform turns in a hail of death at the single plane. It is some 1,000 yards away.

"Fire"

I saw tracers rip into its fuselage dead in the centre. Its fabric opened up like a rapidly spreading sore with red edges. Fire.....It swept to the tail, and in a moment stabilizer and rudder became a framework skeleton. Her nose dipped down and she went waterward. We cheered like madmen. I felt my larynx tearing in the effort to make myself heard above the hellish uproar of guns. A plane smacked the sea on its belly and was immediately transformed into a gigantic shapeless mass of fire which shot over the waves fast as a snake's tongue. The "Repulse" had got the first raider.

For the first time since the action began we can hear a sound from the loudspeakers, which are on every deck at every action station. It is the sound of a bugle. Its first notes are somewhat tortured. The young bugler's lips and throat are obviously dry with excitement. It is that most sinister alarm of all for seamen: "Fire!"

Smoke from our catapult deck is thick now. Men in overalls, their faces hidden by a coat of soot, man-handle hoses along decks. Water fountains delicately from a rough patch made in one section by binding it with a white shirt. It sprarys on the Vickers gunners, who, in a momentary lull, lift faces, open mouths and put out tongues to catch the cool-looking jets. They quickly avert faces to spit—the water is salt and it is warm. It is sea water.

The Chicago Pianos open up again with a suddenness that I am unable to refrain from flinching at, though once they get going with their erratic shell-pumping it is most reassuring. All aboard have said the safest place in any battleship or cruiser or destroyer is behind a Chicago Piano.

There is a short lull. The boys dig inside their overalls and pull out cigarettes. Then the loudspeaker voice: "Enemy aircraft ahead." Lighted ends are nipped off cigarettes. The ship's company goes into action again. "Twelve of them." The flag-deck boys whistle. Someone counts them aloud: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—yes, nine." The flag-deck was, as he levels a signalling lamp at the "Prince of Wales" 'Any advance on nine? Anybody? No Well, here they come."

It is 12-10 p.m. They are all concentrating on the "Prince of Wales". They are after the big ships all right. A mass of water and smoke rises in a tree-like column from the "Prince of Wales" stern. They've got her with a torpedo. A raggededged mass of flame from her Chicago Piano does not stop them nor the heavy instant flashes from her high-angle secondary armament She is listing to port—a bad list. We

(Continued on page 22)

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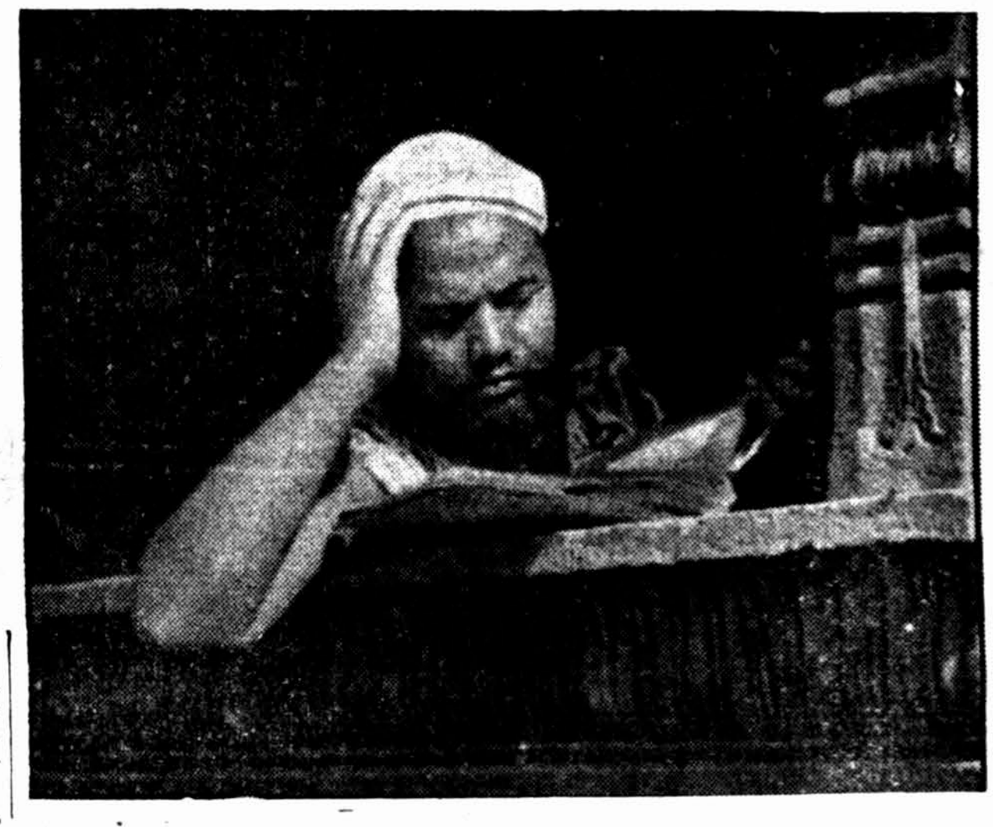

A scholar of Al-Azhar engrossed in his studies.

By WAHIDA AZIZ

It is a sign of the times that the Egyptian Government, spurred on by many deputies, should be contemplating the partial refashioning of the ancient privileges and activities of Al-Azhar, the oldest university in the world.

There were, of course, 'universities', established in the world before the reign of Al-Muizz, the Fatimid Caliph at Cairo, the founder of Al-Azhar. In Greco-Roman times there were many schools of philosophy and letters. These, however, were not 'universities' in the sense of the term which began to be accepted in the 14th and 15th centuries, when a university was regarded as a corporate body devoted to study, teaching and examination; nor did they have any influence on the educational institutions of the Middle Ages, institutions (such as those of Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, all 13th century; or of Vienna, Bologna, Heidelberg, all 14th century) founded in connection with cathedrals and monastries. Al-Azhar, the Moslem University at Cairo, stands apart from all these European institutions being much earlier in date, and although similar in original conception different in development.

Students From All Over The World

The establishment of Al-Azhar as a teaching centre seems to date from the time of Jauhar, the general of the Caliph Al-Muizz, the creator of Cairo. Jauhar, who did much to encourage the revival of learning in Egypt, made this mosque a university in 988 A.D.; but some of the minarets and the greater part of the buildings of the mosque and university date from what may be called the 'Silver Age' of Mohammadan Egypt—the period between 1270 and 1500. Additions were also made in 1720 and 1855.

From that time onward it has been the main centre of education, giving instruction in grammar, literature, the interpretation of the Koran, jurisprudence, medicine, mathematics and history. All other institutions have been brought under it one by one so that today it occupies the same position as the Napoleonic University enjoyed in France. During the last ten centuries it has established such a predominance that it is without doubt one of the academic capitals of the Muslim world.

The teaching of Al-Azhar, which, until the introduction into Islamic countries, during the 19th century of Western education, quite unquestionably was the focus of learning in Islam and which, although its influence may recently have declined, still is a force which radiates outside Egypt, is mainly theological. As the largest, as well as the oldest, university in the Islamic world, it draws its students from North Africa, India, Afghanistan, Malaya, Persia, Turkey, China, Arabia and other countries. The students are grouped under the four orthodox sects, that is, the Hanafi, Shafi, Maliki and Hanbali.

Modern Teaching

During the reign of Ismail Pasha, an attempt was made to introduce modern teaching on philosophical questions into the Al-Azhar University through the engagement of Afghan or Indian lecturers who had dared to cast aside prejudice and study deeply the Spanish Mohammadans of long ago, such as those of Avicenna.

An Afghan professor, named Jamal-ud-Din, attempted between 1872 and 1878, to expound Avicenna and similar writers to the students at Al-Azhar, and to open their minds in regard to real facts in geography and astronomy (for at Al-Azhar, probably till the present day, the students have been taught, or allowed to believe, that the sun goes round the earth and that the earth is the centre of the universe).

Jamal-ud-Din brought with him a globe into the Al-Azhar Mosque with which to explain the form of the earth and the chief ideas now held about mundane geography and the universe in general. But the other and more orthodox professors opposed him almost with violence, forbade his entrance into the mosque and in 1879 procured his exile.

Though the education at Al-Azhar today is less irrational than it was twenty-five years ago, and lessons in geography and astronomy are more in accord with the science of Europe, it can not be said as to fit its students to play a useful part in the administration of their country.

10,000 Students

It is a little difficult to estimate the numerical strength of Al-Azhar. At one time it is reported to have harboured over 20,000 students, but a figure of 10,000 upward was that usually given a few years ago.

The course extends over fifteen years. This certainly can not be considered too long when we remember that the Astadhyayi of Panini alone took twelve years of the orthodox Brahmachari's life. The ideal of the Muslim student being an absolute mastery of the Koran, great pain is taken to commit the whole book to memory. This is considered an extremely hard task because it is a sacrilege to quote the book imperfectly as every word in it is equally sacred, the text itself and not only the meaning having been revealed by God to his Prophet.

The life led at Al-Azhar is vigorously simple. The quarters for residence are adjoining the mosque. Hardly any furniture is used, the students sitting and sleeping on the floor. The arrangement of rooms follows the principle of countries, that is to say, students from India for instance will be given the same quarters. The rooms are generally bare except for mats used for sleeping and occasionally a small low stool. 'Simple life and high thinking' has been the educational ideal of the Orient and it is only recently that Egypt adopted the superstition that 'pacca' buildings and polished chairs and tables are essentials of food education. Al-Azhar at least is still free from the catagion of this luxury.

Course Of Study

The course of study includes Grammar, Law, Ethics, Logic and Rhetoric. According to the Muslim idea the Koran being the Book of God contains all knowledge and is therefore the only book that should be studied. But this seemingly obscurantist doctrine is capable of a liberal interpretation, since almost any branch of knowledge can be derivatively traced to the Holy Book. For example, the vast body of Islamic law has grown up on the basis of the Koran and this all Muslims are required to study. As the revelations cannot be understood without a proper knowledge of Grammer, the science of language is religiously of the highest importance; and as false inference may be drawn without a proper training in Logic and effective preaching is impossible without the study of Rhetoric, all these subjects come within the limits of Koranic learning.

In this way a liberal curriculum can be introduced without in any way breaking either the letter or the spirit of the injunction that the Koran alone is worthy of study. It may be said that although these subjects are taught at Al-Azhar, the religious factor predominates the curriculum.

The method of teaching is very similar to the old Indian system. The teacher sits on the floor and a few students squat around him. In this way the bond between him and the student is not a mere class-room relationship. The devoted intimacy of the teacher and taught is a factor of supreme importance in education and at Al-Azhar this is recognised.

Free Education

The education given at Al-Azhar is completely free of charge. At least for the first year or so the University also maintains the students by finding them food. In a great many cases, if not in a majority, this kind of support is continued for many years. The funds for the institutions are derived from the endowment of pious believers and this amounts to an enormous sum which is administered by a Department of State. It is interesting to remember that Yuan Chiwang tells us that the University of Nalanda had an endowment of 200 villages from the income of which the students were clothed fed and taught. Free education has been the ideal of the East and to-day Al-Azhar is perhaps the only institution which maintains that great tradition.

Our view of the value of Al-Azhar depends entirely on what we consider to be the main aim of education. If we hold that instruction in 'useful' sciences is the main object of education,

(Continued on page 16)

The slender minarets and stately domes of Al-Azhar, Cairo.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHINA'S STRUGGLE

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's Plainspeaking

Since China was opened to the world, relations between the East and West may be divided into three stages.

In the first the weapon of the West towards China was always force. By pointing the gun at her she was made to suffer humiliation after humiliation. All her port cities were opened in an actual as well as a melaphorica. sense, at the point of the bayonet.

The result was what might have expected. China resolved to have as little to do with the West as possible. She was forced to trade, but she did so reluctantly, and reduced social and diplomatic contacts to the minimum. Withdrawing to her own ivory pagoda, she decided to let the crude world go on its power-worshipping path. She scorned to demean herself by learning the ways of the West.

This policy was not effective. It left China behind in modern scientific and industrial developments, thereby causing her to get out of step with the changing world. In the meantime, the West established self-governing cities in China on their own model in violation of China's sovereign rights, but as a face-saving gesture shrouded them under the thin veil of Foreign Settlements and Concessions. The West also instituted a vicious legal device known as extra-territoriality, which removed foreigners from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts.

Nor did the West keep their hands off our material resources. The richest of our mines passed under foreign control. The foreigners administered our Customs, salt revenue, railways, in fact took over management of virtually all our public utilities while even the control of foreign exchange was vested in them. In every respect, the policy of the West seemed to be to get as much as possible from us by force and to give nothing in return that it could withhold. The superiority complex was a cardinal point in the creed of the Western Powers in their dealings with all things Chinese and this was insisted upon in season and out.

Knowledge of Chinese literature and philosophy was, however, making some progress among western scholars. It was recognised that China had, culturally, a great contribution to make to the world. Accomplished literati of all nations translated some of the greatest works of Chinese writers and made them accessible to the western world.

Western Arrogance

This, though a move in the right direction, failed to correct the misconception which the West had formed of China and which was based on their unquestioning belief in their own superiority. However much they might respect China culturally, they seemed to be constitutionally unable to regard her as an equal. The development of trade made it necessary for nations to conclude political and economic agreement with each other and China was forced to be a party to many of them. It is significant, however, that in practically all of these treaties China was inferentially considered as an inferior, not as an equal. This arrogant belief in innate western ascendancy was largely fostered by the treaty port Taipans (foreign heads of banks and other business houses) whose prejudiced knowledge of China was restricted to associations with their subservient Chinese compradores and the ignorant gossip gleaned in their club bars. Needless to say this die-hard attitude did infinite mischief to China and to her relationship with the world.

Then began the second stage. It took, however, a continent-shaking shock to compel the West to realise that China stood for something that was never dreamt of in their philosophy, and even then this realisation was imperfect. When Japan forced war upon us in 1937—which interfered with China's foreign trade—the West became very sympathetic. China was immediately applauded, perhaps, at first, rather condescendingly. But the interest, although sympathetic, was as detached as that of spectators at a college football game, cheering from the safety of a stadium while taking no personal risk in the game themselves. It was not until later, due to the strenuous and selfless efforts of freedom-loving men and women the world over, particularly in America and in the British Commonwealth of nations, that the man in the street realised as he watched us that it was his battle that we were fighting; that it was on his behalf as much as our own that we were shedding our blood and grimly scarring the smiling landscape of our country to prevent our cities, villages and resources from falling into enemy hands. We were regarded by him with a kind of puzzled interest, inspired by goodwill but still uncomprehending.

In this outspoken article contributed to the "New York Time" Madame Chiang Kai-Shek makes a fervent appeal for a mutual understanding and appreciation between the East and the West.

Chinese Heroism

What a world of difference there exists between the fighting at Shanghai in 1937 and the defence of the so-called impregnable Maginot Line! The Chinese were not allowed by the foreign powers to fortify the Shanghai area or even dig trenches near the city though the Japanese were permitted to use Shanghai as a naval and military base. An extraordinary state of things! Yet our ill-equipped army, for over three months, held their hastily improvised line against Japan's massed forces which included naval squadrons, vastly superior artillery and war planes, and far better armed infantry. When the history of Chinese resistance at Shanghai is written, it will be recorded that we suffered enormous losses of man-power, because our soldiers were so eager to fly at the enemy's throats that they refused to remain in their trenches. It was only in obedience to strict orders from the High Command that our men refrained from hurling themselves as human bullets against the Japanese.

Full realisation of the significance of China's epic fight began to dawn in the third stage when the Powers themselves felt the shattering impact of Japan's stealthy and steely might. They then began to wonder what the secret weapon could have been that enabled China to remain undefeated. Accustomed to view war in terms of material equipment, to the beginning they failed to understand that our weapon was the spiritual heritage of the Chinese race. Equipment important as it is, is not all-powerful. The men at the front must be inspired, as ours were and are, by the knowledge that they are fighting for something that is worth the sacrifice of homes, loved ones, and everything else precious in life.

No Surrender

During the last three months our Chinese people have watched with incredulous amazement the spectacle of western armies surrendering because, it was explained, of Japan's superior might. This explanation is to us in China incomprehensible. It is also incomprehensible to us why the West for so long swallowed insults, indignities and face-slapping with a mien meek and mild on the plea that it was unprepared for war. Neither can we understand why the West with its vaunted prescience could not see that each passing hour gave Japan added opportunity to prepare to strike more deadly blow while the Powers contented themselves with fortifying their positions with paper bullets. When the Japanese started aggression against China, we were unprepared. In fact no nation could have been less prepared than we, for China had still not recovered from the wounds of decades of civil strife. But we took up the gauntlet.

During the past five years there has been no instance of Chinese troops surrendering to the enemy. On the other hand there have been numerous cases of officers and men fighting to the last though there was no hope of reinforcement or escape—except by surrender. They disdained to embrace such an alternative. Several high Chinese commanding officers killed themselves when they realised that defeat could not be averted and that their only hope of saving their lives lay in surrender. To them death was preferable to dishonour.

I could relate many instances of this unconquerable spirit, but I shall mention only one. Early in the present year, Major Wong Chao-kwei fought in a battle at the Sing-chiang River in Hunan against overwhelmingly superior enemy forces. When surrounded, he and every member of his battalion were killed, fighting unto death. To the Chinese soldier, resistance to the last cartridge and the last man is no mere pretty figure of speech.

When our men go to the battlefield they are prepared to die. They feel that they have a sacred mission entrusted to them and they are determined to fulfil it by making the supreme sacrifice if necessary. Their patriotism is fully shared by their families. I have met thousands of women whose menfolk have fallen in battle and I have never yet heard one word of regret. Sorrow, of course, inevitably, but in place of regret an immense pride that they have given their all for their country. The West has always thought of the Chinese as an artistic and philosophic race, unable to make the Spartar, sacrifices that war demands. We have proved to ourselves and to the world that this evaluation is false, for the word surrender is not to be found in the present-day Chinese vocabulary.

"Tis man's perdition to be safe
If, for the truth, he ought to die"

is the resolve indelibly inscribed in the nation's heart.

Time's Comic Revenges

Let us for a moment leave the more tragic aspect of war turn to one of the serio-comic revenges of Father Time that recent events have disclosed. In the last century, an Anglo-French force took the Taku Forts, the shoreward defences of Tientsin and Peiping. The forts were built and gunned on the assumption that the attack would come from the sea. They were actually taken by detachments which had landed in the rear, much to the chagrin of the Chinese commander who bitterly complained that the foreigners had not played the game in accordance with the rules. The western world ridiculed what was considered to be China's ludicrous conception of military art.

Years rolled on. A few months ago, Hongkong and Singapore were attacked. Stupendous sums of money had been spent to make them invulnerable to attack from the sea—only to have both taken from the rear. The wrath of the old Chinese commander at Taku in the Elysian shades, if he still retains an interest in mundane matters, can be pardoned if he gave vent to a Jovian guffaw at the manner of the fall of Hongkong and Singapore.

To return. The example that China set by nearly five years of bloodshed has been emulated by the gallant Philippine Army under General MacArthur. It would be well for the West to ask themselves why these men have succeeded for so long in holding out against the same enemy who proved irresistible at Singapore, Rangoon and Java. Certainly General MacArthur had no more material resources available than the others. This phenomenon could be explained, to my mind, by the human approach and the man-to-man appeal, that America, through General MacArthur, made to the Filippino people. This psychology will always prove irresistible. No emphasis was laid upon the supposed superiority of the West. The Filippinos had been promised their independence and freedom and they know that the promise will be kept. So they are now proudly and gladly fighting shoulder to shoulder with their American comrades in defence of their own land, not as mercenaries to whom victory or defeat would in its last analysis merely mean a change of masters.

India

This brings me, by a natural association of thought, to India, whence I have recently returned. The Indians are a fine race with a rich cultural and spiritual background and have infinite potentialities. If they were convinced that they are making their war-effort for the freedom of their own country as well as for the more abstract freedom of the democracies, they would be surging with the same vibrant and unrestrainable enthusiasm that has fired the people of the Philippines. So far as the West is concerned the spiritual strength of India in our common resistance is an unknown factor.

India's war resources have not been tapped and she has not yet started to resist in the real sense of the word. Once her material and spiritual vitality and energy are given full play, the impetus that she will give to the democratic front will startle

(Continued on page 22)

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THE ART OF P. T. REDDY

By A. CHANDRAPAL

To write on the artistic achievement of P. T. Reddy, of the circumstances and influences under which his talents evolved, and of his personality and his trials is to write a telling commentary on Art, its present and its future in India.

P. T. REDDY.

For Reddy is an event of significance in Indian art.

Unlike a good many who have attained distinction as artists in our country in modern times, he is a man of the people, the son of a poor farmer in an obscure village in Hyderabad State He left home when still a boy and went to school, and for his livelihood and his school fees he went abegging in the evenings.

A humble origin is by itself no merit in an artist. Nor is he the only one. Here in Bombay, I know of two other artists of promise of as 'low' an origin A. A. Majeed and K. H. Ara. And there may be many such, here and all over India. But it is a sign of the times, and a significant one.

Early Life

Pakkal Tirumal Reddy was born in 1915 (or thereabouts) in the village of Annaram in Hyderabad State. His father is a small Andhra farmer.

Reddy studied up to the 7th standard in Urdu at Karimnagar. At the age of nineteen he joined the Mint (now Technological College) of Hyderabad as an apprentice draughtsman without pay. After a year in the Mint, he took up his studies again, living as a free-boarder in the Reddy Hostel at Hyderabad. While at school he passed the Lower Grade Examination of the Madras School of Arts, and won the P. J. Reddy Scholarship which enabled him to undergo art education in the Sir J. J. School or Art, Bombay, for six years up to 1940-41.

While an art student he exhibited at the Bombay Art Society Exhibition and won several prizes. He also won prizes at the Poona and Simla Art Societies Exhibitions.

In 1940 Reddy was awarded the coveted Dolly Cursetjee 1st Prize of Rs. 600 by the Art School for his mural 'Sacrifice'. And in December 1941, the All-India Art Exhibition held at Hyderabad honoured him with a Gold medal for the best picture in the Exhibition, and a Silver medal for the best Indian study.

His Influences

It has ever been the case in our country that the humblest and most earnest disciple under a guru later becomes a distinguished scholar or poet or artist in his own right. I can well imagine that Reddy has been such a 'chela' of Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art. From him, probably, he must have learnt of the essential factors that make a good creative artist—understanding of the possibilities and limitations of the medium, a sense of composition and rhythm, the avoidance of unimaginative realism and sentimentality, as also the purely decorative. Reddy also owes much to the critical appreciation and encouragement of Dr. R. von Leyden, an art critic of Bombay.

As an earnest and zealous devotee of Indian Art, he has no doubt gone on pilgrimage of Ajanta and Ellora, Badami and Iholi, and has visited galleries of Rajput, Rajasthani and Moghul paintings, and the relics of different schools of Indian sculpture at several famous places in India.

There can also be no doubt that his earlier creations have been dominated by the artistic pre-dispositions of the aesthetes of the Bombay Art Society, and by the progressive fashion of the day.

Now, Reddy is developing almost a craze for buying books autobiographical or explanatory, with colour or photographic reproductions of such masters as Van Gogh, Picasso, Matisse, Cezanne and others, and to studying books on Indian and Western theories and histories of Art.

Versatile Artist

All this may well mislead anybody to think that Reddy is an artistic charlatan. But Reddy is not a charlatan! Every artist has to arrive at his own distinct individuality by, and after, a laboured process of elimination. Every artist has to grope and blunder through the maze of artistic achievement of all ages and all climes before he finds his own metier.

Reddy was not born a painter. He was not born with paintbrushes as finger tips, and with whatever colour he wanted at the moment oozing as saliva from his mouth. He has made himself the artist he is to-day, and will ever go on making himself the artist he will be in future. For Reddy is always experimenting. Every creation of his is a study in a new technique, a new approach. And he is a prolific, versatile artist—working in painting, drawing and sculpture.

In his paintings Reddy adopts the technique of modern European art—especially of the French Post-impressionists. His subjects, the colour sense and the composition are entirely original He is not a mere clever imitator of the modern masters in Western Art—though his still-life studies "Kitchen Corner", "Tea Table" are apt to lead to such an impression.

"Multani Ladies" and "Zackeria Mosque" are two of his pictures which are distinctly Indian in theme and individualistic in treatment, and are evidence of his fine sense of rhythm and balance in tone, mass and colour

"Sacrifice" And "Parting"

His "Death of Shah Jehan" is a happy blend of European and Indian technique, a unique composition, and a very expressive study in which he captures the spirit of that historic moment in all its significance and imaginative detail.

Of his paintings in Indian style, his "Sacrifice" which won for him the Dolly Cursetjee Prize, is easily the best. It is a study for a Mural, and therefore by its limitations a study in flat two dimensional representation, and the colours are also toned down to form a perfect harmony It is the flowing lines that more than anything else make the rhythm of the piece. And 'Parting' is an exquisite symphony in colour worthy to rank among the old masterpieces in miniature.

But in his paintings in general, especially in his Murals, and his studies in distinctly Indian style, there appears one slight but vital limitation—a limitation, however, which he shows signs of overcoming. And that is, he has not a deep insight into, or full visual perception of the real life and scene of India to-day But with fulness of experience and maturity of vision, and with his unquestionable sincerity of approach and feeling for reality, his struggle to overcome this vital limitation is already half-won.

Drawings And Sculpture

Reddy felt the urge to go in for drawing and sculpture for the first time when he saw the exhibition of drawings and sculpture held by Doris Gerrard in 1941. Since then he has done a considerable number of drawings —ever experimenting and gaining greater power and simplicity in delineation A great many of his drawings, varied in method of delineation and form, are very suggestive and expressive and vital, and show a true feeling for line.

Reddy has not executed many creations in clay. But among the few his "Dancer" is a study comparable in grace and rhythm to some of the finest South Indian bronzes. This along with 'Rami' a head study, is an unmistakable indication of Reddy's great potentialities as a sculptor

In view, however, of the prohibitive expense of modelling and casting Reddy, back in his village, is going to try modelling in potter's clay and blasting his finished studies in a potter's furnace and painting them over with an earthy pigment.

(Continued on page 21)

"Death of Shah Jehan", a painting by P. T. Reddy.

Sculpture by P. T. Reddy, executed in clay.

AN INDIAN IN WAR—TORN CHINA—I

By KAMALADEVI

'Occupied' But Not Conquered!

Japanese Control Is Nominal Over Vast Areas & Guerillas Continue To Harass Imperialists Of Nippon

To most people the Chinese struggle is a vague thing. It seems even futile. Still China has wrung a flood of sincere admiration that is almost unparalleled in its unanimity, from the world.

Asia has been the easy hunting ground for ambitious Western adventurers and China has been as much bled by them as the rest of the Orient. But, on the other hand, no Eastern country has been served as devotedly and as selflessly by a band of Westerners as China. In fact their services to China have been decisive and may prove even more pronounced in the future. In this, China is a unique exception. Until I visited China this had puzzled me. I had even attributed it wholly to the fact that the aggressor in China to-day was Japan and not a Western Power. Now I know that although this may be so in the case of Foreign administrators and big interests it is not ture of the common people. Those who visit China can easily find the answer to this. Her spirit stands revealed not merely in the delicate curves and colours of a Ming Vase, or the rich lines tracing the mountains and streams on an ancient scroll. It stands superbly undaunted, unbendable in the face of the darkest disaster. In a way America had brought this China closer to me and I was eager to see that spirit in action.

The Blow Fell!

I had secured permission from the Japanese Foreign Office to tour "Occupied China". Just four hours before my departure from Tokyo, the bomb fell. The Japanese military authorities in China refused me entry. The Tokyo Foreign Office confessed itself helpless. My open expression of sympathy with free China had earned me this "reward". A lady friend of mine was sent to ask me if I would abandon my trip to Chungking, China's War Time Capital. I felt intensely irritated to restrictions imposed by the British. My passport had been virtually scratched in London—the new endorsement being good enough only to return to India and for transit through the countries my boat touched. I was certainly in no mood to let other authorities direct or control my movements. If I meant to go into Free China I would do so. It was natural perhaps that the Japanese Military authorities should resent this.

I then decided to concentrate at least on Nanking. But how to cut through the Japanese Military cord? Luckily I met the Minister for Social Affairs of the Nanking Government in Shanghai. Into his ears I poured my tale of woe, why was I, an Indian, an oriental debarred from going into China? Surely, I could not be treated as a foreigner. (In the Orient only westerners are called foreigners.) He was a sensitive man and I saw his face twitch. "You shall come to Nanking and you will be welcomed as a visitor from India should be. Beyond that we are helpless", he said with emphasis. In a few minutes he had Nanking on the telephone. "When do you wish to go?", he asked. "Tomorrow morning" I said. I would take no risks by delaying.

Armed with the necessary letters I proceeded to the Shanghai Railway Station next morning. I was perplexed at the sight that met me. Hundreds of people stood lined up in a queue at the entrance. All the approaches were fenced in long rows and the crowd moved between them very, very slowly. How could one ever make the train at this rate, I wondered? Then I discovered to my relief that the passage was reserved for the non-Chinese, through which I could enter. At the gate I was stopped. All baggage had to be examined. This was the explanation for these enclosures and the queue holdups.

"Occupied" Territory

A few minutes later I realised how futile were all these precautions. At the ticket counter I was given the astounding news that there were no trains running to Nanking at the moment. The scheduled trains had been suspended, since a train on that route had been blown up by the Chinese guerillas—these were normal occurrences! Nobody could say when the service would be resumed. I felt frustrated. But I decided simply to wait around until some train got up steam for Nanking.

Late in the afternoon a slow train moved out although normally trains do not run after nightfall in these "Guerilla" areas. A friend who had travelled on that route once, had told me he had sat with a revolver in his hands, throughout the trip.

I sat literally with my life in my hands. Half of every compartment was occupied by the soldiers with guns who moved up and down the central passage which runs right through these trains. These carriages looked obviously Japanese in design. My neighbour whispered confirmation into my ear, adding "the Chinese took away or destroyed most of their railways." Armed guards stood with pointed guns all along the platform. And this, four years after war had left Shanghai and its vicinity! These were some of the "Comforts" of occupation.

I passed through many miles of destroyed suburbs. The ravages were great, the attempts at rebuilding negligible. The reason was obvious. No foreign power probably ever held a conquered country so unrealistically as Japan holds China to-day.

It is perhaps misleading to use the term occupied area for any part of China except a few lone cities that stand like lonely Islands amidst stormy seas. Wherever the Japanese are, it is a war area, regardless of whether the fighting takes the form of positional, mobile or guerilla warfare.

The eleven provinces affected contain nine hundred and forty one districts. Of these, five hundred and eighty-three or about sixty-two per cent are still intact, administered by Magistrates under the Chungking Government. Of the rest in 35 districts there is partial Japanese control, the cities being in Chungking hands. In the remaining two hundred and fifty-four districts, only the chief towns are in Japanese hands while in the rural parts constituting twenty-six per cent of the area, the Magistrates of free China still carry on. After four years of war, the districts effectively controlled by the Japanese, apart from cities like Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton, number only thirty-three. Even this niggardly harvest of a devastating war which has meant an investment of thiry-five billion yen, is subject to constant harassment by the nimple, restless guerillas.

Precarious Communications

It is noteworthy that Chinese Provincial Governments still function in these "Occupied areas", and in 1939 for the first time since the Japanese marched into Manchuria, the Chinese Central Government appointed a Chairman for the four North-eastern province, now comprising the puppet State of Manchukuo. Here twelve Chinese divisions are fighting for the liberation of thirty millions. A detachment of the Eighth Route Army advancing from East Hopei along the shores of the Gulf of Chihli has already penetrated into Manchuria from the Great Wall. This is the first Chinese regular force to enter this territory lost in 1931.

Communications between "Occupied" cities is precarious. There is only nominal, not effectual, service between Shanghai and Peiping. The Air Route operates at present mainly because the Chinese do not possess sufficient aircraft compelling the guerillas to confine their activities to the ground. When they get equipped for the air, it will be a different story. There is no connection between Peiping and Hankow except for the military planes. Hankow is like an isolated fortress. Nobody except on military business is permitted. In Peiping even sightseers are warned and make the round of those gorgeous palaces and temples, armed.

"Eternal City"

It used to be said that there can be no China without Peiping, "Whoever holds Peiping holds China" so the belief goes. Peiping the eternal city, the dream of the ages, the Mecca of the Chinese, was for centuries "the forbidden city." Its very walls seemed sanctified. One dreamed of it in one's inmost heart, one gazed at its golden dragon-shaped roofs from afar with awe. It was not merely the dwelling place of the Emperor or the seat of the Government. It was also the nursery of Chinese culture. Here the flower of Chinese intellect blossomed and burgeoned. Here also the sands of social and political consciousness first stirred, the storm gathered force to later sweep the country.

Shrewd, far sighted, Generalissimo Chiang saw the inevitability of Japanese aggression and the threat to this most treasured of Chinese creations—Peiping. He did what no Chinese dared to—moved the Capital to Nanking. At all costs the ancient city must be saved from the ugly ravages of modern warfare.

With heavy heart but that characteristic quite submissiveness to the supreme need of the country, all China bowed to this dark decision.

"Whoever holds Peiping holds China" was not lost upon the Japanese. They were as anxious to keep it intact as the Chinese, Amidst the clash and roar of hates and bombs, the two warring enemies agreed to spare this talisman city.

To-day Peiping still stands with its noble structures, its exquisite temples and matchless palaces, like a still monument in which is entombed the China that once was, the cynosure and wonder of the world. But the soul of China slumbers here no more. The streets that once hummed with life, are silent. The salons where new thoughts and beauties shaped themselves, are empty. China has cast away its ancient gorgeous trappings and risen in its pristine strength and vitality to wing on new adventures to new pastures, to build a new China.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MR. MUNSHI AT "HALF THE WAY"

Reminiscences Of Childhood And Adolescence

ADADHE RASTE, by K. M. MUNSHI, published by the Gujarati Grantha Ratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 3.

Some time ago Mr. Munshi had contributed to a Gujarati monthly reminiscences of his childhood and adolescence. He brings them up in this volume which is a collection of those contributions reprinted with additions, to A. D. 1906, and calls them "Half the Way" meaning that the first half of his life is over and that he is living the second half. They are most delightful and interesting as all reminiscences are found to be. In his childhood's picture, his father, mother and family members, stand out pre-eminent, and in the picture of his college life at Baroda, sand out his Professors and men like Arav[illegible] Ghose. Mr. Munshi's personality, —his own thoughts, ideas, ambitions, aspirations, his ego—is the highest common factor of the whole performance but it is so put that it does not jar. His mother to whom he pays a just tribute, stands out prominently as the person who made Mr. Munshi what he is.

She was characteristically an Indian lady who as a wife, a mother, a helpmate, not only to her husband but also to the whole family fulfilled her part to the full and we feel it in every line of the book. The picture drawn of the state of society as far as his caste was concerned, in his early days, is true to life and very amusing.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

An eloquent tribute to the genius of Rabindranath Tagore is paid by Miss Eva Martin in the May number of 'The Aryan Path'. Miss Martin met him in 1926 when he was spending a few days in a remote corner of Cornwall and the unforgettable impressions of that brief period are jotted down by her in the journal. Dr. Margaret Smith, in another article in the same journal, shows that the belief in the doctrine of reincarnation became almost universal among the ancient philosophers of Greece for about a thousand years since Pythagoras began to popularise it. The future of the family in India is visualised by Mr. John Barnabas, in a further contribution to the journal, as follows: "Break-up of the joint family and the rise of the conjugal family based on freedom of choice; maternity benefits, a revolt against class and caste marriages (both rampant today); the recognition of woman as an individual with a personality of her own; a decreasing emphasis on virginity as a prerequisite to marriage and even tolerance of the right of a maiden to motherhood.' Among other interesting articles in the same journal is one by Mr. Earnest V Hayes, dealing with the esoteric teachings of Jesus Christ.

Books On Income-Tax

The Indian Assessee—His Plight. This is a book compiled and published by Mr Y K. Memon of Calcutta It contains the various representations made by the Indian Commercial community to the Government of India from time to time proceedings of the meetings between the representatives of the Community and the Officers of the Income-tax Department and the Central Board of Revenue and Excerpts from newspaper articles It clearly reflects the woes of the Indian assessees. It narrates the various grievances with instances of the Indian assessees particularly of the administration of the Income-tax Act.

I am sure this publication will enable the assessees to know the Income-tax administration as it goes on at present

Excess Profits Tax Act (in Gujaratti by V. J. Shah, B Com., with a foreword by Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai of Ahmedabad price Re. 1

This is a small booklet in which the E. P T Act is clearly simplified in Gujarati. So far as I know this is the first Gujarati Booklet on this subject

I am sure this booklet will be useful to the Gujarati knowing assessees. I need not add that it gives a clear idea of "What is E P. Tax" in simple language.

The Law and Practice of Excess Profits Tax by C. V. Parekh, Income-tax Practitioner of Bombay Price Rs. 5.

This book contains the E P T Act with commentary Section by Section. It also contains case laws on the subject It is a good book for a reference for the assessees, Lawyers, Income-tax Practitioners and others who are interested in the subject

TANUBHAI D. DESAI

Problem Of Post-War World

THE FOUNDATIONS AND THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By P. H. Winfield Cambridge. 1941.

This is another small book in the 'Current Problem's' series. It discusses one important question, namely, the future of International Law. Its answer depends on another question, "would there be equal, sovereign and independent nation states as now, after the present war"?

There does not seem to be a prospect, as the trend of military events shows of any revival of small nation-states nor the establishment of one world order after the war. There would be most probably be some three or four regional blocks into which the continents and countries would be embodied and organised. But even in that case some sort of Intercontinental law would become necessary. The author of this book however still believes that the present society of states and International Law will remain with certain desirable modifications and adjustments.

We do not think that the law of neutrality will at all remain in the new world. There would be no doubt a law of peace necessary. But the law of war which is practically ignored to-day would be non-existen when a new war comes again for a real world mastery, because it would be following a law of aggression and expansion and not one of remedying injustices or small acts of wrongs and encroachments. Gangsterism knows no laws. War cannot be prevented by international law but only by a world authority.

CENTRAL WORLD AUTHORITY

The present conceptions of international law based on a conception of a society of European states cannot at all serve the new regional orders that are being created. We however think that the most important part of the law of Peace would remain as it would be useful to and accepted by the new political units or groups which would come into existence after the war. But the remedy of a League of Nations, which had proved too weak cannot be resuscitated. Equal authority of political units and their sovereign independence cannot be helpful in preventing future wars. Military defensive alliances will not prevent war.

The only remaining alternative is the establishment of a strong central world authority, which will eliminate any future wars and will permanently establish the law of peace and justice, freedom and prosperity for all peoples and will check ambitious men and political units from disturbing the new world human order. Till their war will remain we also think the lesser the number of states, the greater will be the ambition of strong political units to strike for world hegemony or mastery and remove the causes of war once for all

S. V. P.

OUR FRIENDS, THE LITTLE ANIMALS!

CINE-BIOLOGY by J. V. Darden, Mary Field and F. Percy Smith, Penguim Books. Price 6d.

As stated by the authors, the book is written for those who have seen some of the authors' educational and nature films and who would like to know more about those small creatures whose careers were rapidly shown in those short films Some of these animals like Amoeba and Paramoecium are quite tiny and invisible; some others like Hydra, Liver Fluke and Sea Urchin are queer and un-animal-like, and the rest like Earthworm Water Flea, Dragonfly, etc., would have been rarely noticed by the reader But this inexpensive little book contains a good number of attractive reproductions of their magnified photographs and illustrative diagrams. The features habits and individual problems of these various creatures are described by the authors in simple words. The issues in the lives of these strange and obscure animals are compared to the common events of the human body and human society, and thus the authors have tried to stimulate the reader's interest in these insignificant creatures There are in this book many unfamiliar technical words but when such a word appears first in the text it is explained by the authors. Moreover, a glossary is given at the end of the book

If the reader patiently goes through any chapter he would gain many interesting new ideas and much food for thought. If he leisurely goes through the whole of the book he may get a proper perspective of the creatures around him or at least more entertainment out of them which were formerly dull, if not disgusting

The book deals with most of the animals that are to be studied by University students preparing for admission to degree courses in Medicine, Botany and Zoology If they read this book they will find that they have easily grasped some of the serious topics in their text-books of Biology

S. H. LELE

Laws Of America

Politics and Law in the United States. By D. W. Brogan Cambridge 1941.

This is a small book in the series called "Current Problems" published under the editorship of Dr. Ernest Barker It is an elementary sketch of the American constitution, giving its structure and the principles on which it is based

The importance of that constitution lies in its federal structure embodying a large number of states and organising them for peace and justice, liberty and happiness on a permanent basis. The special feature of its constitution is the part played by the supreme court in the political life and institutions of the country The author has estimated critically the value of the most important political principles and organs of the American constitution, and has then devoted sufficient space to study the importance, place and function of the supreme court.

PLATONIC PATTERN.

America needs not only to maintain its liberty, individual and group. It needs also a strong Government. "The President, granted its characteristics can provide it with the leadership it requires" in the latter case And the supreme court does that in the former. The author states that it was the fourteenth amendment (1868) which limited State action, as the fifth limited federal action that made easy the extention of judical control of legislation from questions of the distribution of powers to the general wisdom and propriety of legislation, state or federal, that made possible and easy the transformation of the supreme Court into a third chamber vatoing legislation on grounds of policy. This is the new feature of the Supreme Court

Great and new social problems were demanding legal remedies, and the degree of freedom or limitation to be given to or imposed on great trusts or corporation or private enterprise was the fundamental question of American politics The policy decided on, that of general encouragement to these great enterprises, and general discouragement to social legislation was the work of the supreme court It took an individualistic attitude. Thus the supreme court regarded that the supreme law of the land was now not the written constitution but a Platonic pattern laid up in heaven to whose essential nature the constitution was only one clue. It has now the right to determine if admitted powers are being reasonably used

S. V. P

"PREM MAHIMA" ('Glory of Love') With reference to the review of the book "Prem Mahima" given in our issue of 26th April, the author, Mr Jehangir A Deboo, Navsari, writes to say that the book will be sent free to those only who send stamps of one anna and a half to cover postage Those who have already applied are also requested to send stamps.

SHAKESPEARE IN GUJERATI

Translation Of "Hamlet" By Mrs. Hansa Mehta

HAMLET, translated by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, published by N. M. Tripathi & Co., Bombay, price Rs. 2.

Several attempts have been made to translate into Gujarati this rather difficult creation,—because of its psychological implications. Dissatisfied with them, Mrs. Hansa Mehta tried to set out in as easy a way as possible, this world-famous drama for Gujarati readers. She has chosen as her vehicle for this purpose, the *Anushtup Chhanda* (metre) and manipulated it wherever it suited her purpose The result is a unique work in the Gujarati language. It will be read with considerable interest Prof. B K Thakore has contributed a learned and scholarly introduction in which he has reviewed all the attempts made prior to this publication to translate several of Shakespeare's plays into Gujarati and commented also on the attempt hitherto made for introducing new metres into Gujarati. Mrs. Mehta has tackled the problem she had set to herself boldly and intelligently.

NIRBHAYTA by K G Mashruwala. Published by Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, price As. 1/6.

This short essay on "Fearlessness" is rendered very attractive by several short stories quoted in it to illustrate the subject matter of the writing. What is our every day affair to one man is the cause of fear to another. To a sea-fearing man dangers of sea are, so to speak all in the day's work, not so to a man who all his life has lived on land. Reason and remedy are very skilfully examined in Mr Mashruwala's characteristic simple style.

BHARATIYA VIDYA, Part II, Number II. Published by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Andheri, price Rs. 1/8

This issue of a high class journal contains articles on literary and philosophical subjects in Gujarati, Hindi etc. from the pen of distinguished scholars

RANMAL CHAND ANE TENO SAMAYA, by Moulvi Syed Abbu Zafar Nadvi. Published by the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

Kavi Shridhar wrote this poem in the fourteenth century in the Gujarati of the mediaeval period prevailing then. It describes the success of the Rulers of Idar over the Nizams or Governors of Gujarat. Syed Nadvi, whose researches into the state of Gujarat, as revealed by Muslim chroniclers, are well-known has taken pains to find out that the Nizam with whom the Raja of Idar fought could not have been Zafar Khan or Abu Riza but must have been Matek Mufarzah and the battle must have been fought in A.D 1390 (A.H 793). Besides this conclusion the small book (pages 21) contains much historical information bearing on those times and for that reason it would prove of great help to those who are planning a history of Gujarat.

GAMADANUN SWARAJYA, by Indulal Yajnik, Published by the Gram Sarjan Sahitya Karyalaya Ahmedabad price As. 4.

Mr. Yajnik, who has written this book and Mr. Ram Rai Munshi who has contributed an introduction are both well known village workers of Gujarat. Their efforts to educate villagers and uplift them do not require any advertisement The title of the book, Village Self Government is an index to its contents. Our Village Panchayats which are now sought to be revived were self-contained administrative bodies and as such fulfilled every purpose of village life satisfactorily. A study of this little book will well repay any one who is interested in this of our corporate life

KHANDERNO ZARUKHO by Bhagirath Mehta Price As 3

A collection of about fifteen poems in the nature of rhapsodies on various subjects such Dawn Manav Atma Why and Dwellers in Suburbs. The verses are promising ones.

K

A COLLEGE HISTORY OF INDIA, VOL. I.—By V. Lakshmana Iyer.

This volume deals with the Hindu period of Indian History There is no attempt at originality in the treatment of the subject. A mass of material has been gathered together which an average student will find it very hard to assimilate.

A. M

OUR SHORT STORY

The Artist And The Woman

By S. Muzumdar

"Amazing, amazing" cried the city, the suburb and the village. "Yes, the fellow is flashy," conceded the seasoned, the jaded ones, tongue in cheek. "He seems casual like an autumnal flash, and has no real thunder."

Jealous is the artist in admitting a new trier into his fold, and in making room for a new force even when there is always room at least at the top; and mightily indeed, he of this scribbling tribe is so who is pent up and reduced to recasting his own old stuff. But the new one takes no stopping and arrives like a glistening arrow through air.

Admittedly, this new writer, Bimalendu, arrived with a giant's stride, and with a new vision. His first story attracted large notice, the poem that immediately followed made people sit up, and the very next piece put the river on fire. Who is he and where is he? asked an admiring crowd, and via the journal which had brought Bimal out from obscurity flowed in panegyrics and passionate homage to an unknown destination. Publishers cocked up their ears and opened their eyes wide. He who would be the first to catch this worm napping in the morn would come by a windfall.

Far away from the literary din, in a small cottage in Agra, worked a young ink-slogger not yet conscious of an artist's lot or status, but mightily busy to learn his difficult craft, as is busy and mindful a careful gardner, not with the flowers, but with the beds of them, spading, watering, mulching, hoeing, pruning restlessly and cautiously over and over again, season after season according to the need and nurture of the blossoms. And the blossoms took care of themselves. This young fellow, Bimal, was hunger personified, hungry in the stomach and writhingly hungry for expression. Hunger of the body would satisfy itself unostentatiously, but not the hunger of expression, and endlessly he toiled and sweated over the mastery of his craft.

They presume an education for this kind of humanity. Bimal learned his language crooned into his ears by his mother in the cradle, and he grew up with it in the useful university of vagabondage, knowing things first hand and knowing his men, land, air and water with intimate and appropriate personal experience. Health of body and vigorous use of his adolescent energies eschewed the abstract from his mind and the craving for distantly patronizing and pitying grovelling humanity. He did not sing of the hungry, the cursed and the downtrodden, but of men who were men, reticent, relentless and of unflinching courage and purpose. He painted the picture of a reorganised heroic society, perhaps giving the old the new garb of the present, but of men who did not change while the centuries changed, and whose lot is the imperial lot as they stick deathlessly to the job in hand. Bimal's writings had the arid and difficult atmosphere of the desert of grim marauders, perhaps of the desert which adjoins the Agra province. And distantly in Bengal this absentee writer was acclaimed with open arms.

In a society where both the sword and the pen are emblems of might the artist's place is secondary, but where the pen is the only supreme symbol the artist becomes a mighty hero, leading thought, moulding his environments and shaping things to come. In three years Bimal had carved his own domain and its calls became irresistible to him till he chose to move into it and incidentally return to the soil of his fathers. He went to Calcutta where he was at once set up in the old picture. The experience was exhilarating, and his writings received a new energy. To some extent homage and even panegyrics make for the food and growth of the toiler o' the craft, and appreciation gives him a sense of stability. Bimal attained a further stature.

An occasion came when beyond the silent approbation of discerning men he was asked to receive such homage formally from the habitual fanatics. He mistook the spurious as real and his eyes glistened with a curious joy, and as he faced the queer music he thrilled. He was yet a part of his craft when the ill-advised paean acclaimed him as the Master, the artist. Bimal winced as under a heavy and nasty blow, the shock was of honest feeling of utter inadequacy. But the next minute this honesty was smothered; he felt as if some one held a cup of wine to his lips and he drank deep to the dregs; and the fumes rapidly spread, wider and wider, to his veins, to his brain and into the very core of his being.

> "An artist lived on the hill.
> "A woman went up the hill.
> "Now no artist lives on the hill."
> Is there any truth in this, the world's shortest short story?

For the first time in the long while of his daily and incessant toil Bimal dropped off; a busy full mind was hardly the thing to feel and enjoy the wine. He dropped off to reflect, and in the reflection he saw a shiny pedestal being built under his feet brick by brick, and brick over brick. He soon believed it was whole, and stable and perhaps indestructible, as the pedestal is under the feet of the human gods, born of his own kind, or, the gods themselves

From the lay-off, but with the new experience, he returned to his desk. He at once felt the height and serenity of the pedestal and there unconsciously emanated from his pen messages and advices as from a seer. The first feeling was of shame and to tear away those excrescences, but somebody in him asked, it was his own Deamon perhaps. Are you not an artist who like a sage peers into the future? "Yes", muttered Bimal, for his Daemon was now a sycophant, and not an honest helper. Perhaps the fraud in him made the helper a swindler. There also crept into his writings a tone of cynicism to replace his former tune of faith and courage.

Blind sycophants and parasites who abound on the body of the literary animal acclaimed Bimal's other-worldly mystical messages. But the unbelievers moved in their seats and winked significantly as if to say, "Hadn't we told you so?"

Yet the sweetest bouquet to the artist must come from women, it is perhaps in the order of things. Before that formal homage came, women had written and phoned, but their admiration did not penetrate his armour. Shaky, he cast it aside and admitted them into his circle, which assumed colour and an air of romance. Some one of these maidens one day asked Bimal, "Why are your writings so without women?"

"I do not know them," he answered, "I do not have anything of which I have no appropriate personal knowledge."

His questioner twittered, "Why don't you have it, it's so easy!"

It began with singing, which was fine and attractive. Bimal made himself quite sure, soon enough, that few lips would be moved to song if they would find a sufficiency of kissing. A maiden or two flickered across his soul, giving Bimal a sense of vacuity and evacuation. His Daemon saw the master going bankrupt a-kissing and squeezing slender waists. The master's deft creative fingers now trembled with the sin of leprosy, and the Daemon quitted stealthily, leaving back with the blinded master his dead skin in the manner of a serpent.

According to the usages of desire, an artist without his Bohemia is like a king without even an acre of kingdom. Bimal's Bohemia was in the permanent sort of a salon held by Asia, a rich influential social star, incisive of wit, fascinating in manners, enchanting in a sort of smouldering fire of quiet subdued beauty, which held under a mask the deep facial lines of passionate experience.

It was summer and tired frightened city-birds took to the hills. One day a note came to Bimal from Almora in which Asita wrote "My Poet, from the melting pot of Calcutta come away for a while to the cool life-giving embraces of the daughter of the snows!" It hardly appeared to Bimal that the ornamental language could have a double meaning, and that the snow would melt in the right kind of warmth.

From the glass-covered verandah one noon the straight tall pine trees were hazy with rain, the valley below was a vaporous hole, and the snow-line of the mountain peaks a mere nuance of the dull and repressing hue of the sky.

"Out with your stories, Poet," twitched the jaded mouth of Asita, "of Manjula, and Saroja. They ought to have been told long ago."

"How do you know?" asked Bimal with a shiver, conscious that one story would rake up material for another.

"By instinct," was the ready reply. "Now about the Poet's first experience and sophistication."

"Tiring, at the best," confessed Bimal. "They don't reach the soul."

"How can they?" said Asita as she rose to go in. Presently she came back with a shiny volume in her hand, and flattering out a page gave it to Bimal. "Read that out to me, will you?" Her mouth was taut but her eyes were scintillating with repressed laughter and perhaps a sense of thrill.

It was a French writer who was weighing the values of things in that book. Maidens of twenty and the neighbourhood were weighed against women past the apex of youth. As Bimal read at first blushing to the core and eyes averted from the listener, the other goaded him on wherever he faltered. Till he knocked at the last line, "A Frenchman will hardly look at twenty where a woman of fort; is about." Experience mattered and mattered greatly.

"I am thirty-five," muttered Asita, the light was fading away.

There was truth in the experienced observation. Bimal's experience of the days was soul-shattering. It awakened in him the unquenchable thirst of a vast conflagration for rivers of water.

"Marry, if you haven't the courage," advised Asita, "If I teach I do not teach for long." Bimal didn't know the heart of this serpent which laughed at and ruined all human values. He rebelled at the thought of marriage, and, perhaps, for the deep remorse of having lost his soul. Art no longer mattered. "If I marry, the wife won't be your sort, or that of the others."

"Find her, the concealed gem," laughed his seducer. "Any gem the rays of which has brought it to human ken, is like me or the others."

But the artist who has sold his soul to the Devil can never have it back at any price whatsoever, call whatever we might this episode of degeneracy with a literary label. We have but one virginity to lose, and that envelopes and holds the soul to which that precious virginity is lost An artist, or even a craftsman cannot lose his purity.

Bimal married almost a boor of a village maiden to make sure of physical chastity and singleness of her love and devotion little realising that a woman is by nature unmoral and her whole morality comes from the man she loves, and the way the man loves her. Bimal never found this woman, who every time during any intimate contact would transform herself into Asita. The tragedy clung to him ever afterwards.

At last the other climax came. Bimal levelled his attention to his bank book, now quite a fat affair. He could order his world desirably. From an artist he became a respected pillar of society. Of his literary fire, he, for a time, fed people on mere ashes. Because that fire was never again poked into a flame with the romance and energy of want, of waiting indefinitely of things out of the desired scheme and shape cropping up suddenly and unexpectedly.

The artist is a man of action; transformed into a sedate powerful member of society the man of action is dead. Bimal now begat children, chewed the cud of his laurels, lived and died.

THE TRAIN

The train,
Horizontal cataract,
Beside whose breathless fury
The world appears cinematographed,
Revolving on a disc
Of miniature expanse.

Man's vision of power
Flying with indomitable speed
Upon the iron line of thought,
Leaving behind all old and primitive
Memories.

Across the pastures green,
Intoxicated fields bending windwards,
Upon rock-belting risky roads,
Slate-inclined glades,
And mountain's bottom
Stone-embowelled intestines.

Awhirl with metal and fire,
With the fury and speed
Of Science Snake, in ceaseless chase
For its smelt victim
Of the centuries.

The train,
New woman,
Her hair flown aslant with the speed-blown wind,
Running with skirts held up in hands,
Beyond the present frontiers
Into the future's red horizons,
To reach
Where the new man stands.

MOHAN BAKAYA.

JAPAN'S FIRST NAVAL REVERSE

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

MAY 10.

The occupation of Madagascar and the surrender of Corregidor provided the two highlights of the last week. Both were anticipated for some time now and here is as much of victory about the former as of defeat about the latter.

Lt.-General Wainwright has proved himself a worthy successor of General MacArthur and his defence of Corregidor has all the epic grandeur of the latter's defence of Bataan. In both cases resistance, however gallant was foredoomed to failure and the fighting had practically reduced itself into an encounter between human spirit and metal. There could be only one end to such an unequal match and in bowing to the inevitable, Lt. General Wainwright has only written "Finis" to one of the most glorious chapters in the Pacific war.

President Roosevelt paid the defenders—American as well as Filipino—of Corregidor a deserved tribute when he said that they become "the living symbols of our war aims and a guarantee of victory." Organised resistance in the whole of Philippines is now presumably at an end—this purports to have been a condition precedent of the "Cease Fire." The immediate result of this will be that most of the Japanese forces—their numbers being variously estimated from a hundred to two hundred thousand men—which had been tied down for so many months in a grim war of attrition, will now be released for service elsewhere—which can only mean against Australia. We must not altogether forget Siberia, however.

A Threat Removed

Sleepy Madagascar nestling on the eastern coast of Africa came into the strategic picture only after the fall of Singapore. It has the misfortune to lie athwart the Allies' lifeline to the East and it presented a tempting foothold to the leap-frogging Japs, even though it would have necessitated a pretty big leap in this case. If a Japanese fleet would have been able to play "a courtesy visit" to this neglected outpost of Vichy, it would have constituted a grave threat to the Allies. Apart from serving as an excellent base for marauding operations in the Indian Ocean, the Japs could have made it a point of aerial contact with their Axis partners.

The overwhelming exigencies of war would have turned Madagascar either into an Indo-China or Syria. For Australia, China and India it was a vital issue of supplies. Even the Middle East and indirectly Russia would have suffered if the Nipponese navy had established itself on Madagascar. The recent excursion of the Jap fleet, which bombed Colombo, further westwards in the Indian Ocean had already created considerable apprehension and a policy of merely waiting upon events would have proved suicidal.

The British were, therefore, entirely justified in having their foot first in Madagascar and it can be confidently expected that it will be soon turned into an impregnable bastion of the Allies. The defences of the island will have to be considerably improved and that too rapidly. Fortunately the resistance offered by the garrison did not prove as bitter and prolonged as that met from General Dentz in Syria, which was, of course, due solely to the inability and not lack of will of Vichy.

Test Of Laval

In a way this episode is likely to prove a test of Laval. So far we have not heard any violent denunciation of the Allied action from the new chief of Vichy Government. Whatever his outraged reactions might be, his reply to the American note informing him of the occupation is couched in terms of admirable restraint. Incidentally it was a master-stroke of diplomacy that neither the Americans nor the Free French took any active part in the action, though President Roosevelt has made it clear that it was undertaken with his entire approval and support. This leaves the facade of Vichy-Washington friendship still intact and enables the White House to exert what influence it can upon Marshal Petain.

The absence of any news from Vichy for the last two weeks regarding the future policy of the new Government is rather intriguing. Is Laval suddenly impressed by the offensive opened by the R.A.F. over Europe? Has he taken to heart American warnings? Or are there secret negotiations going on for Vichy to emerge as a full-fledged member of the Axis? Considering Laval's antecedents and Hitler's present plight, such a bargain is not altogether improbable. Apart from the French navy, there are two million French soldiers locked up in Germany as prisoners of war and Petain would give any price for their release—and Hitler any concession for their use against the Allies!

It is amusing to note in this context that Laval's come-back and his promise of closer collaboration with Germany has caused a good deal of perturbation in Italy. This means that the already attenuated demands of Italy on France would be further whittled down and that in course of time Mussolini may have to step down one rung of the Axis ladder in favour of Laval. There were some inspired demonstrations in Italy meant to register the Duce's annoyance and the "Times" notes that in the depths of the nation there is dumb dismay over this and other developments of the last few weeks.

Chinese Fighting Spirit

The situation in Burma further deteriorated during the last week and now it has become frankly critical. Not for Burma, for it is being practically written off, but for China as well as India. Indeed the Japanese forces have already crossed into Chinese territory and the question is being anxiously asked whether they will not take this opportunity to stage an all-out attack upon China, as was suggested in these columns some weeks ago. The historic Burma Road is cut and the problem of supplies to China is acute. True, another route from India to China is being opened expeditiously through Assam but this may only provoke Japan to make further inroads into Indian territory, so as to isolate China.

China, however, shows no signs of being unduly perturbed by those developments. The very fact that they have so far not torn up the Burma Road within their border is significant for more reasons than one. The Generalissimo himself is at present in Yunnan and it must be noted that there has been no precipitate withdrawals of the Chinese troops from Burma. On the contrary, Chungking has announced that they will henceforth engage themselves in guerilla warfare in the approved Chinese fashion.

The Chinese have fought the Japs for five long years and they have taken their full measure, though the world has realised only during the last five months what tremendous power the Japanese wield. The series of raids on Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Nanchang, Ningpo and Amoy show the indomitable spirit that dominates Chiang Kai-Shek and his gallant soldiers. It is gratifying to note that President Roosevelt has reaffirmed his promise to send supplies to China by whatever means possible.

Burma Mystery

The British troops in Burma are successfully withdrawing to the Indian border after what appears to be a sudden collapse of resistance, owing to the Japanese thrust to Lashio and beyond. General Alexander is entitled to every sympathy, though it is absurd to compare Burma to Bataan, as some commentators have effusively done. There is considerable mystery as to why the air ascendancy, which the British enjoyed in Burma in the initial stages, was suddenly lost to the enemy. The loss of aerodromes in southern Burma cannot alone explain this. The observation of the London "Times" again that General Alexander did not apparently receive any supplies at all since the fall of Rangoon needs to be explained by Government. It would be a very serious indictment, if true.

Japan has a number of choices before it now: China, India, Australia or even Russia. One must be on guard, however, against the facile assumption that Japan can tackle only one objective at a time. A topical warning in this connection was recently given in London by Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, who stressed that Japan had the means to strike India and Australia simultaneously if she so desired, thanks to the amazing booty she has so speedily gained: "Not even the German victories in Europe have wrought so speedy and radical a transformation as the five months of Japanese onslaughts in Pacific Asia".

Not only Japan's conceit but her striking capacity has increased enormously since last December and she must be henceforth treated with as much respect as we are wont to give Germany. The first serious reverse, she has received is only in this week's naval action in south-west Pacific. The full reports of the engagement are not available at the time of writing but the loss of two aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers, one sea plane tender and a number of lesser warships makes an impressive total.

It is the first pick-me-up for the Allies in the Pacific and has come none too early. Even so let us remember that the naval balance still remains to be restored in favour of the Allies. They must keep up the good work and strike where Japan is strongest. For, is is in the power of Britain and the United States to turn the strength of Japan itself into its weakness. Once Tokyo loses the command of the sea, it will be speedily compelled to disgorge its ill-gotten gains

Time Opportune For Invasion Of Continent

Destruction Of German Military Machine Pre-Condition Of General Victory, Says Strabolgi

By LORD STRABOLGI

It was always known that the long-range war plan of the Allies was to carry the war to the continent of Europe with the ultimate object of invading the German Reich.

Till the entry of America as a full belligerent, the view was held in some quarters that this great undertaking would not be embarked upon till 1943, or even 1944.

The argument was that it would be too dangerous to embark on a large-scale invasion of the Continent until it was absolutely certain of success. The forces available must be overwhelming in their magnitude.

Now greater weight is being given to an alternative argument. Here the reason is that so great a proportion of the German Army and Air Force, and especially armoured divisions, must be employed in Russia during 1942 that the strategy would be justified of using substantial, but not necessarily overwhelming, forces to open out an alternative front.

Furthermore, it is now argued, it would be better to strike at a number of widely dispersed points at the same time in order to put the greatest possible strain on the enemy and his transport system.

It is calculated that if only 50 German divisions were withdrawn from the Russian front during the coming weeks to meet threats of attacks from the west or actual invasions, the Russian armies would find their situation so improved as to present them with a good prospect of a decisive victorious campaign during the coming summer.

Shipping—Main Difficulty

It is known that the main difficulty now facing Britain, America and their allies is that of shipping. Immense progress has been made in the construction of ocean-going cargo steamers and transports of all kinds in the United States and Canada and the output of British shipyards is already very great. Nevertheless heavy losses have been suffered and the requirements of the Pacific campaign in particular are very heavy.

In spite of this handicap however, the view is coming to be more general that enough shipping can be made available in the near future to supply the invading armies by means of comparatively short sea voyages between the British Isles and the western coasts of Europe.

A different view is also being taken of the risks involved in what effect may be premature expeditions of invasion to the European mainland. Partly it has been caused by a feeling of greater confidence owing to the great outpouring of modern equipment of all kinds from the munition factories in Britain and America. This is particularly the case with tanks and aeroplanes.

It may be asked what is to be done with regard to Japan and threats of further advances and conquest from this quarter.

The answer is that everything will be done to check Japan but that the best prospect of general victory is first to break the German military machine in order that overwhelming force can then be concentrated against Japan and her vulnerable lines of communication.

The next few weeks and months will give the answer to these questionings and speculations. But that they should be asked and debated in Rome and Berlin as well as London, Moscow and Washington shows the great change that has come over the whole scene of the world war.

PREAKNESS STAKES

BALTIMORE (Maryland),
May 9.

The American Classic, Preakness Stakes, is being run at Pillico to-day, with Domingo, the English-bred son of the 2,000 Guineas winner Colombo out of Orohsay Challenging. Never before has there been a british-bred Challenger for the race which may see a repetition of last week's Kentucky Derby finish, as Shutoutt, the winner then, is hoping to succeed and later to win the Belmonstakes, the triple victory which Whirlaway gained last year, and which only five horses in American history have accomplished. Alsab, second in the Derby, is likely to be the Preakness favourite as it had fast trial under Wraps this week.—Reuter.

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Public Notices

NOTICE

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for Kotah State (Rajputana). Pay Rs. 250-10-350. Candidate for the post must be a graduate in Engineering of an Indian University must have had at least five years' practical experience in work of construction of Roads and buildings and must have good knowledge of Hindi language. Apply before the 1st June, 1942, to the Prime Minister, Kotah, stating qualifications, experience, age, nationality and mother tongue and forwarding copies of testimonials and a copy of a recent photograph. (8329)

LIKED IT—

The Mayor of Bombay
Circo's Epic of and for the Nation

APNA GHAR

11th WEEK at

KRISHNA

Talkies—Dubash Theatre

4 Shows To-day:
HINDI—3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MARATHI—12 noon.

From SATURDAY 16th

SMARTLY SWEET BHARATI

NEW THEATRES' NEWEST!

OUT TO FULFILL HER PLEDGE IN

'Saugand'

with

PAHARI, CHANDRAVATI, ASHIT-BARAN, GOSWAMI—Etc.

Direction: HEMCHUNDER

Music: R. C. BOPAL

From Saturday 16th at

KRISHNA

Talkies : : Dubash Theatre.

Bright and Sparkling Like A Spring!

New Huns' Swell Hit

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns)

Producer: Baburao Pendharkar

6th WEEK at

CENTRAL

To-day: 1, 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

15th WEEK

Prakash Pictures' Colossal Epic of Classic India

BHARAT MILAP

(Hindi)

BHARAT BHET

(Marathi)

Starring:
DURGA KHOTE, PREM ADIB, SHOBHANA SAMARTH

Direction: VIJAY BHATT
Daily: 2-45, 6 & 9 (Hindi)

Sat., Sun. Morning 11-30 (Marathi)

MAJESTIC

EVERGREEN RELEASE

ROMANCE!
COMEDY!!
PATHOS!!!

ZENANA SHOW FOR LADIES ON TUESDAY AT 1 P.M.

Sunrise Pictures' Social Hit!

MALAN

Starring: SHANTA HUBLIKAR, BALWANT SINGH, JAGDISH, etc.

6TH WEEK

LAMINGTON

Daily 3-30 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p. m.

THE GREATEST COMEDY

PICTURE

India Has Yet Produced

Is Shortly Coming to NOVELTY

'The World's A Play'

(Duniya' Ek Tamasha)

Starring the "WOMAN"

SARDAR AKHTHAR

In The Greatest Role Of Her Life!

'The World's A Play'

Distributors: NEW INDIA FILM CORPORATION, Bombay 7.

MURDER OF CONSTABLE

Judge Disagrees With Jury And Orders Retrial Of Accused

Disagreeing with the verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury by a majority of eight to one, Mr. Justice Macklin at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court ordered the retrial of Shahzada Ghulammahomed (24), a fruit hawker, on a charge of committing the murder of a police constable

It was alleged that on the night of December 23 last, Police Constable Fazaldin Jafarali, suspecting the accused's movements, challenged him. The latter ran and on being pursued, according to the prosecution, turned round and stabbed the constable. The accused was arrested in a "dhobi ghat" at Sankli Street shortly afterwards.

The defence contended that it was a case of mistaken identity.

The Advocate-General with Mr. M. P. Laud appeared for the Crown: Mr. W S. Pathare defended the accused.

STABBER STABBED IN MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Before the milkman could step out on his rounds and while the quiet of the early morning was still undisturbed in the locality of Kingsway, Dadar, a dramatic episode, throwing the entire locality into a ferment of excitement occurred when a thief attempting to intrude into a doctor's house was chased away by the doctor and his servant.

The chase proved dangerous for the doctor and the servant were both stabbed. Nor was the thief left in safety, for some one from the crowd gave a run for the thief and stabbed him till he dropped down dead.

The doctor and his servant were both treated at a nursing home. Their condition is stated to be satisfactory.

DRUNKEN ANTICS OF A WHITE SAILOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fairly large crowd was attracted by the drunken "horsplay" of a white-skin sailor near Elphinstone Circle, this afternoon.

Various 'bachalian' feats were performed by this gentleman, but luckily no serious consequences resulted.

Among other things, he rode a victoria horse, jumped on to the bonnet of a passing motor car and to cap it all, climbed a lamp post.

Finally some persons from the crowd apprehended him and handed him over to the Military Police.

PABNA:—The appeal of the Province of Bengal against the decision of the Second Munsiff of Pabna in the matter of reservation of seats in the Municipal election has been dismissed by the District Judge, Mr. H. N. Bannerjee, I. C. S.

A POWERFUL STORY

WITH 10 PLEASING SONGS!

DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

Khak-Daan

Starring: NOORJEHAN,
MANORAMA & GHULAM MOHD.

ASK ONE WHO HAS SEEN IT! HE WILL ASK YOU TO SEE IT—

3rd WEEK at

NEW WEST END

Daily: 3 6 & 9 p.m.

A 'Famous Pictures Ltd.' Release.

JAPAN'S NAVAL MIGHT CRIPPLED!

Invading Armada Suffers Greatest Defeat In Pacific

U. S. DIVE-BOMBERS PLAY HAVOC

18 Enemy Ships Sunk Including Two Aircraft-Carriers

SYDNEY, May 9.

Reports from the advanced Allied base state that the vast Japanese invasion fleet concentrated in North-Eastern Australian waters has been smashed, and its remnants are on the run.

Japanese sea losses southward of New Guinea are 18 ships sunk and four damaged.

These include the certain destruction of two aircraft carriers, one cruiser, six or seven destroyers and other vessels in addition to yesterday's list.

JAP FLEET SCATTERED

Earlier reports stated:

Reports from an advanced Allied base say that the Japanese Fleet has suffered the greatest defeat of the Pacific war in the battle which has been going on in the past two days.

Big enemy concentrations of shipping were caught by United States dive-bombers which sank two large aircraft carriers, at least one cruiser and seven destroyers and damaged many other ships.

After attacks by waves of dive-bombers one aircraft carrier rolled over and sank immediately and the second was bombed, torpedoed, and set on fire from end to end and then sank.

The Japanese fleet was scattered.

The report of the Coral Sea battle adds that the seven destroyers were the Japanese losses in the second stage of the battle.

Thursday night's United States Navy Department communique dealing with the first phase—on Monday—gave the Japanese destroyer losses as two sunk.

A cable from London says:

A report from the advanced Allied base says that the vast Japanese invasion fleet concentrated off North-eastern Australia has been smashed and the remnants are on the run.

The Australian G.H.Q. says that the Coral Sea battle has temporarily ceased. The enemy has been repulsed.

A U. S Navy Department communique states:—

"SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC: A naval engagement between our forces and those of the Japanese has been in continuous progress in a general area to the south of Bismarck Archipelago in the Coral Sea since Monday May 4 and there is no indication yet of its cessation.

The Japanese losses are believed to be sunk: One aircraft carrier, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, two destroyers, four gunboats and two transport or cargo vessels

Damaged: One aircraft carrier one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser one seaplane tender and two transports or cargo vessels.

Details of losses and damages to our forces are not fully known at present but no credence should be given to the claims that have been or may be put out by Tokyo."

It was suggested on Friday night that the American warships taking part in the naval battle in the south-west Pacific comprise a normal 'Task Force' which does not usually include battleships.

The promptness of the British denial that the "Warspite" or another battleship of the same class had been sunk is thought to suggest that it was well-known in London that no British battleships were engaged.

The Japanese claims of Allied losses are widely discounted in Navy circles here.

The Japanese have already suffered heavy losses which if continued would result in a smashing Allied victory and for the time being secure Australia's north-eastern approaches, according to an authoritative analysis made here of American and Japanese claims

Lacking complete official information however, naval experts caution against optimism unwarranted by the facts already made public and point out that failing a miracle some American and allied losses both in vessels and aircraft must be expected as inevitable.

Joy Justified

Allied Headquarters in Australia: After the fleet action it is not yet clear whether the Japanese will be able to get reinforcements quickly for another push as there is no indication yet of the extent of the Japanese forces engaged or of Allied losses, it is impossible to assess the total result.

The tone at the High Command headquarters to-day appeared to be that the Allies by winning the first round have frustrated at least temporarily Japanese aims.

Generally it seems that the exuberance over the result as a conclusive Allied victory is justified.

Japs Repulsed

A "communique" issued from Allied Headquarters in Australia to-day states:—

"The great naval and air battle off the north-east coast of Australia has temporarily ceased This action represents the continued effort by the Japanese to extend their aggressive conquests towards the south and south-east

First efforts were made by expanding his air bases. but our air force had consistently and effectively attacked his fields during the past six weeks dislocating his plans through the destruction of installations and aircraft.

Our reconnaissance has revealed the gradual building up of naval transport elements for a co-ordinated attack by Japanese combined forces which was initiated several days ago.

Our naval forces then attacked in interception. They were handled with marked skill and fought with admirable courage and tenacity and the enemy have been repulsed. Our attacks will continue"

NAZIS LOSE 60,000 IN TWO MONTHS

MOSCOW, May 9.

Germans lost over 60,000 killed and wounded on the Leningrad front during March and April, states the Moscow radio.

The Leningrad troops greeted the Spring by increasing the pressure and every day are pushing the Germans steadily back.—Reuter.

"Entirely Fictional"

LONDON, May 9.

An official statement from Allied headquarters states: "The enemy version of the battle of the northeast coast of Australia is entirely fictional and has no resemblance to facts. It must be regarded in the light of propaganda rather than as a military report. The enemy claims about the damage inflicted on our naval forces are fantastic. Our losses compared with his own are relatively light. The only reason they are not published at the present time is that they would reveal information of value to the enemy."—Reuter.

HULL HAPPY, BUT WAITS FOR FACTS

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The State Secretary, Mr. Hull, said at a Press Conference, that it was difficult to restrain oneself from expressions equal to the magnitude of the victory reported over Japanese naval forces in the Coral Sea. He felt, however, one should wait until full facts regarding the engagement were received.

Australia And New Zealand Hand-In-Hand

WELLINGTON, May 9

Speaking in Parliament Mr. Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, said: "We are at the moment awaiting with the Australians the crucial outcome of the Naval battle which so vitally affects both our countries. We know whatever is the result, neither Australia nor ourselves will pause for an instant in our determination to see the war through and win in the end."—Reuter.

Nazis Use Poison Gas Mines

MOSCOW, May 9.

A Moscow report claims that on May 7 in operations on the Crimean front German troops used several mines with poison gas

A check up has shown that the poison gas affected the respiratory organs and caused disablement.—Reuter.

LATEST FROM BURMA

Jap. Attempt To Encircle Retiring British Troops

NEW DELHI, May 9.

The situation in Burma is now developing into a race between the retiring Imperial Forces and the Japanese, for the key point on the Chindwin river Kalewa. There are now heartening indications that the majority of General Alexander's troops are going to win the race.

The Japanese have the advantage of being able to operate almost unhindered on the west bank of the Chindwin along which a fair road runs from Pakokku south-west of Mandalay right up to Kalewa. It is believed, however, that the Japanese force on the west bank of the river is only small, their main forces being still pre-occupied in central and eastern Burma.

RAIN BEGINS

There now seems a very fair possibility that the troops will be able to get to Kalewa before the Japanese are in sufficient force to carry out the obvious manoeuvre of endeavouring to reach Kalewa first and then curving round eastward trapping the Imperial Forces in the jungle country north-west of Shwebo The country west of Kalewa consists of wild hills and thick jungle while rain has already begun to fall in this area rendering road communications most difficult and military operations of any size almost out of the question.

INVASION OF INDIA?

If the Japanese intend to attempt an invasion on India before the monsoon despite their commitments in China and elsewhere it seems most probable that they might attempt another approach. But east Bengal is now well defended from air by attack and the Japanese are not likely to have things in their own way by any means.

If the Imperial troops do succeed in extricating themselves from their present potentially dangerous strategical situation it will be a matter of great credit to General Alexander and his command considering the enormous difficulties and very heavy odds with which they have to cope.—A P.

Chittagong Area Bombed

NEW DELHI, May 9.

A high level bombing attack followed by machine-gun attack was carried out by Japanese aircraft in the Chittagong area during the afternoon of Friday, May 8, says a Press 'communique.' Slight damage was caused and there were some casualties.

This was followed by a further raid in the same area this morning.

Details are not yet available. —A. P.

STOP PRESS

R. A. F. Over Occupied Territory

LONDON May 9.

British fighters have made several sweeps over occupied territory to-day. Boston bombers were escorted in the attacks on targets at Hazebrouck and Bruges All bombers returned from these attacks One enemy fighter was destroyed and seven of our fighters are missing.—Reuter.

Netherlands Will Rise Again

Pledge Will Be Taken In To-day's Nazi Invasion Anniversary Function

LONDON, May 9.

"The Netherlands will rise again." This will be the pledge and message sent forth to the fettered and free peoples in Dutch territories from London to-morrow May 10th.

"To commemorate the anniversary of the German invasion of Holland, Dutchmen throughout the world will meet together and renew their pledge to fight for the restoration of Netherlands freedom. In the bomb-battered shell which is Austin Friar's cradle of liberty for the Netherlands Colony in London since 1550, the principal proceedings will be enacted. In 53 other centres ranging from Gothenburgs in Sweden in the north to Wellington in New Zealand in the south, Free Dutch men and women will participate in similar ceremonies.

In Austin Friar's, leaders of the Dutch Government and fighting services will be present and an interesting personality will be Hubertus J. Van Mook. Lieut. Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who has recently arrived in London. The principal address will be given by the Netherlands' Prime Minister, Doctor Gerbrandy.

During the ceremony, there will be one minute's silence at the close of which the Netherlands' Tricolour Flag which will have been at half-mast will be hoisted to the top of the flagstaff as a symbol of the Netherlands which will rise again.

HOW TO SAVE DEMOCRACY

Cripps On Potency Of Press

LONDON, May 9.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, speaking in London said: "I should like to point out that austerity is not the same thing as misery. Austerity is really only an outward sign of the intensity of the inward purpose and it is only necessary or desirable to give that outward sign insofar as it does really demonstrate and denote the totality of effort and equality in sharing that effort."

Sir Stafford who was addressing journalists of the Commons Press Gallery added: "As quantity of paper diminishes and transport becomes more difficult, so power and value of the Press Gallery increases and more and more the Press becomes the sole interpreter of Parliament to the country and to the people, and the quality and quantity of that interpretation becomes more important.

"I have had experience in other countries since the war began of Press methods and censorship methods. In one of them, which perhaps I need not name, the degree of censorship and control is vastly greater than in this country and one has to live for a period of time in such a country to appreciate the degree to which we have been able to maintain the freedom of expression in our own country.

"I doubt whether there is another country in the world where one can have the freedom of expression either in Parliament or in the Press which we now enjoy.

"We often say we are fighting to save democracy. We must make the people realise that saving democracy is something of essential value to them in their own country. However wisely or unwisely we may act in the Commons, it is only the Press that can make the people realise the importance of the Commons as a vital centre of our whole democratic life.

"Democracy will live or die by the way in which we conduct our Parliamentary institutions in these difficult times and through the interpretation of that conduct, whether it be good or bad, by the Press to the people.

"During the war we have made many useful adaptations of our democratic machinery for the purpose of war. Some may be useful afterwards and some we may be glad to get rid of as merely temporary adaptations, but when the war is over and victory won, we must be prepared to meet the circumstances of difficulty that will then confront the world.

"There will be a great urgency to deal as rapidly and efficiently in our democratic assembly with matters of every kind, but perhaps we shall find there is not the same willingness to neglect old forms and short-circuit procedure and old-fashioned methods.

"I believe by that time we ought to have worked out more efficient ways and means of conducting our democracy so as to make it at least as efficient as other forms of government for the purposes we have in hand. I believe there are a great many people anxious to see democracy made as efficient a form of government as it can be possible, because they believe that essentially it is the right form of Government. In that task the presentation of our activities by the Press during difficult times will help us to preserve the strength of democracy upon which we rely."—B. O. W.

IF CIVILIANS PULL TOGETHER, MALTA CAN HOLD ON

Departing Governor's Farewell Broadcast To Maltese

MALTA, May 9.

In a farewell broadcast to Malta, the Governor Sir William Dobbie, said "If Malta remains true to herself as I know she will, if the fighting services and the civil population pull together in the same wonderful way as heretofore, nothing will be able to withstand you."

Axis aircraft were more active than for some days past and three raids took place on Friday, according to a Malta "communique".

In the first raid R. A. F. fighters destroyed an Axis fighter and damaged three bombers. In the second raid three fighters were destroyed and one bomber and four fighters damaged

In the third raid two Axis bombers were destroyed and a bomber and a fighter damaged by anti-aircraft fire. There were some civilian casualties and some civilian damage.—Reuter.

GORT REACHES MALTA DURING RAID ALERT

MALTA, May 9.

Lord Gort arrived during an air-raid alert.

The news carried by the island's morning newspapers of the appointment as Governor of Malta of Lord Gort, who took the Oath of Office immediately on arrival at the aerodrome, has caused deep satisfaction and pleasure.

It is felt here that the presence of a leader of great personality in their midst emphasizes the importance Britain attaches to these islands and does honour to its people.

THOUSAND AUSTRALIAN WOMEN JOIN AIR FORCE

SYDNEY, May 9.

Women are to be enlisted in the Australian fighting services for the first time.

One-thousand women for the Australian Signal Corps will receive three months intensive training specialising in wireless telegraphy and switch board operation.

They will release men for work nearer the front. Farm workers will be temporarily exempted from the army call-up under the decision of the Director-General of Man-Power.—Reuter.

AXIS TO ATTACK U. S. A.?

America's Civil Defence Board Gets Ready For Action

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Following the grim warning of Vice-President Wallace that the Axis may strike the Americas within six months "for one last desperate blow," America's entire civilian defence board has been "alerted" and is "ready for anything."

Official statistics completed today showed that 7,286,158 Defence workers from coast to coast are ready and willing to give any Axis raiders a warm welcome.

A spokesman of the office of the Civilian Defence Board said 55 millions living in the "strategic and target areas" of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been safeguarded as the result of many months of preparation.—Reuter.

MANY KILLED IN RAID OVER ENGLISH COAST

British Fighter Pilots Bomb Targets At Dieppe

LONDON, May 9.

An Air Ministry communique states, "Enemy Fighters made brief bombing and machinegun attacks on Friday on a place on the southeast coast in England.

The casualties included a small number of people killed and there was some damage. One of the enemy fighters was destroyed off the south coast by our fighters."

"In daylight this evening squadrons of fighters escorted Boston bombers which attacked targets at Dieppe. None of our aircraft is missing", says an Air Ministry communique

"With no German fighter to worry them Spitfire pilots of the fighter command this evening had a grandstand view of the bombing of the targets at Dieppe, says the Ministry new service.

Boston bombers with strong forces of fighters carried out the attack and all aircraft arrived home safely.

Most of the fighter pilots reported on their return that they did not see a single German fighter. There was anti-aircraft fire but the bombers were able to drop their bombs on railway yard and a railway."—Reuter.

In Middle East

PATROLS ON BOTH SIDES ACTIVE

CAIRO, May 9.

To-day's Middle East War Communique states "patrols on both sides were active yesterday. There was some exchange of artillery fire between them."—Reuter.

UNEASY QUIET CONTINUES IN LIBYA

LONDON, May 5.

The uneasy quiet continues on the Libyan desert front. The enemy's intentions are still considered to be defensive and a British move is considered very unlikely for some time, says Guy Harriott in a cable to the "Daily Telegraph" from Cairo Despite the reinforcements which are undoubtedly reaching them, it is estimated that the Axis forces have still not reached the strength they had before our November offensive.

Increasing evidence reaches our lines that Rommel's staff is by no means a happy family. Officers resent Rommel's domineering attitude and think he asks too much of them. There have been many changes of command in the Afrika Korps recently not only among the higher formations such as divisions but also in the regiments.

R.A.F. SURVEY BURMA

NEW DELHI, May 9.

Royal Air Force aircraft carried out reconnaissance over the forward area in Burma during the day, says a press communique.—A. P.

Turkish Cotton For Germany

ANKARA, May 9.

A German group signed a contract to purchase 17,500 bales of the 1941-1942 cotton crop, deliverable within eight weeks. It is understood that the Germans have the right to purchase a similar amount of the next crop.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON ENEMY AIRCRAFT FACTORY

Axis Ship Bombed Off Coast Of Norway

LONDON, May 8.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states:—Last night a powerful force of our bombers made a heavy attack on Warnemunde where there is an aircraft factory of the highest importance as well as other objectives.

Intense opposition was encountered.

Aircraft of the bomber command and of the fighter command attacked enemy airfields in the Low countries and in Northern France. Hudson aircraft of the coastal command bombed a large enemy supply ship off the coast of Norway and left it in flames. From these operations, 19 aircraft of the bomber command are missing.

Warnemunde is the terminus of the train ferry to Denmark used for conveying troops and supplies to Norway. It also has an U-boat training base and an important factory.

ENEMY SHIP BOMBED

LONDON:—It is officially announced that large ship anchored in a fiord near Haugesund (Norway) was last night bombed by a patrolling Hudson piloted by an American and left burning fiercely after a big explosion.

TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

LONDON:—The Admiralty announces that one and possibly two enemy aircraft were destroyed by a British trawler in beating off a bomb and machine-gun attack by six Messerschmitts. One Messerschmitt received a direct shell hit and crashed in the sea. A second was heavily hit and the last was seen on fire losing height rapidly. There was no loss of life aboard the trawler which suffered only minor damage.

R. A. F. OVER N. FRANCE

LONDON:— It is announced that fighter command pilots found generally foul weather over Northern France during the night but, nevertheless, saw their bombs and incendiaries explode on the runways of German-occupied aerodromes. Over Holland, night hurricane pilots destroyed one Heinkel 111 and damaged a Dornier.—Reuter.

R. A. F.'S BAG IN MIDDLE-EAST

CAIRO, May 9.

The Middle East R. A. F. Communique, to-day, states: "Fighter activity continued in the forward area of Cyrenaica on 7th May and 8th. On May 7th two Macchi 200's were shot down by fighters of the Army Co-operation Squadron without loss to themselves. Benghazi harbour was again raided on the night of May 6th. Bombs were also dropped on enemy landing grounds at Martuba.

In the course of enemy raids on Malta on Friday morning, two Messerchmitts 109's were destroyed by our fighters, and anti-aircraft artillery accounted for two Junkers 87's and further Messerschmitt 109. From all operations two of our aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

GERMAN ACE PILOT FAILS TO RETURN

BERLIN, May 9.

A 'communique' announces that "one of the Luftwaffe's oldest and most successful fighter pilots" Lieutenant Koeppen failed to return from flight.—Reuter.

Famous French Pilot Missing

VICHY, May 9.

The French trans-atlantic airman Captain Jean Assolant, is reported missing after participating in an air fight over Madagascar. When Captain Assolant with two companions, Lefevre and Lotti, crossed the Atlantic in an effort to make a non-stop New York-Paris flight in 1929, they were forced to land in Spain because there was a stowaway aboard—the first trans-atlantic aerial stowaway—whose extra weight prevented the airmen reaching Paris non-stop.—Reuter.

NEW PRODUCTION LEVEL

More Military Planes And Engines Being Built In U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The American military aircraft industry set new production levels in March, according to John Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce

During the same ptriod there was also a huge increase in the production of airplane engines.

Further spectacular increases in production are expected shortly, as the converted automotive industry hits its stride and begins large-scale operations

LAVAL DISPLACING MUSSOLINI?

WASHINGTON May 4.

The "Washington Post" editorially discredits the possibility that an Italian shake-up is materializing. There is overwhelming evidence that the Italians are warsick and hate their German rulers, reports this paper.

They are anxious to discard the whole mess. However, accomplishment does not necessarily follow, despite rumours from Buenos Aires and elsewhere, because conquered Italy is incapable of exercising freedom of choice.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 Gestapo agents are occupying key spots in the Italian Government. They are controlling telephone lines and issuing orders to the King and Mussolini.

Other United States papers are taking a similar view of the Italian situation. Constantine Brown, a "Washington Star" columnist, wrote, "Mussolini has long been eclipsed. Laval is becoming the Fuehrer's principal henchman now, and is endeavouring to assume a stronger and stronger hand in Axis affairs

He is therefore circulating rumours about that Italy is willing to sell out to the highest bidder. By such means he hopes to influence Hitler, force his hand, and hasten Mediterranean operations."

AMERICA'S 3,000 WOMEN PILOTS

WASHINGTON May 4.

One of the outstanding test pilots in the United States is a young woman of 22. She is busy every moment testing liaison planes for the army. She has more than a thousand flying hours to her credit without even a minor crack up.

It is reported that American women possess a definite flair for flying. Officials are amazed at the numbers entering training courses.

Under the stress of war necessity, thousands are taking up this new occupation with enthusiasm. That they possess exceptional ability and are definitely good at the job is the opinion of all those who have seen them work and have consulted records of their performance.

More than 3,000 women pilots are now flying in the United States. and the number is rapidly growing.

TAILOR PROVIDES UNIFORMS FREE

WASHINGTON, May 5.

An unusual example of practical patriotism is featured in Chicago newspapers. Herman Schurosky, a Russian living in Chicago who has been in the United States since 1907, operates a tailor shop. He is furnishing soldiers and sailors with uniforms free of charge.

"I was a Japanese prisoner-of-war for six months during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, and I did not like it," he told reporters in explanation. "I wanted to join the American army and fight the Japs again, but I am too old and they wouldn't take me."

His son, Edward, is in training at a naval station, and will represent the family in the American forces.

"But I at least can do my bit to help by keeping some of our fighters well-clothed," the tailor says.

WARM CLOTHES AFTER THE WAR

Australian Wool To Be Sent To Europe

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Bumper supplies of Australian wool are ready on hand, awaiting distribution to Europe in the post-war period

The present surplus consists of 2,500,000 bales of wool which is equal to 1,650,000,000 lb.

The average annual need amounts to 15 lb per man, woman, ro child. This means that at least 110,000,000 persons can be warmly clothed from Australia's present stocks

INLAND NAVAL TRAINING

America's 20,000,000 Dols. Project

WASHINGTON May 4

The citizens of a small town contiguous to the secret site of the United States' first inland naval training station are reported to be goggle-eyed at the first 10,000 carpenters, masons and plumbers who have arrived to begin construction on this dol 20,000,000 project

The new naval station will be situated on a large glacially fed lake which is deep enough to float any navy ship, but the station's main equipment will be a sturdy whale-boat type of life-boats.

This new school will supplement the huge Great Lakes training station which is already packed full of future sailors. It will train 130,000 sailors annually.

KOLHAPUR, May 8. As a result of the police inquiry over an alleged attempt to seal articles from the Kolhapur Central Jail some time ago, the State authorities have suspended Messrs. Jadhav and Killedar, the Jailors and Deputy Jailor respectively from today.

B. B. C.'s "Round Table Series" Disapproved

TALKS UNREPRESENTATIVE AND MISLEADING, SAYS INDIAN OPINION IN BRITAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 9.

The first organised expression of Indian disapproval of B.B.C.'s present talks described as "Round Table Series" under all India chairmanship of Sir Frederick Whyte was registered yesterday by the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain and Northbrook Society.

I understand that on behalf of the two organisations Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Chairman telegraphed to Mr. Brendan Bracken, the Minister of Information pointing out the present discussion of B.B.C. is misleading and will not serve any useful purpose in promoting helpful understanding or better relations between Britain and India, particularly at this juncture when goodwill based on mutual understanding between two countries is very essential.

They add, "Instead of such inter-communal discussion, it seems the discussion broadcast between British and Indian leaders on the larger issue and present Indian situation and future relations between the two countries particularly light past recent experience as a result of British administration may prove more fruitful.

Without personal reflection we are constrained to point out in view of the magnitude and nature of the Indian question the present Indian participants of B. B. C.'s broadcast discussion are incompetent to represent Indian viewpoint, before the British and world public" In view of the above two organisations appealed to Mr. Brendan Bracken to discontinue forthwith B.B.C.'s remaining talks.

I understand that the two organisations also sent similar appeals to Mr. Amery and Mr. Aziz-ul-Huque, to the Commoners Sorensen, Ammon and Baron Wedgwood. It is to be noted that the Chamber represents the interests practically of the whole Indian business community throughout Britain.

Founded about 14 years ago the Northbrook Society is one of the oldest Indian institutions founded in 1884 and has membership of all sections of Indian community.

CONFIDENCE IN CHURCHILL

Putney By-Election Result

LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Churchill has received an overwhelming vote of confidence as the result of the by-election in the London suburb of Putney announced to-day, the Government candidate Mr. Hugh Linstead securing a majority of 5,849. The figures were: Mr. Hugh Linstead (National Conservative) 8,788; Captain Bernard Acworth (Independent) 2,939.—Reuter.

CARDINAL SPEAKS OUT!

11-Point Indictment: Vatican's Grave Concern

NEW YORK:—The Berne correspondent of the "New York Times" reports that Cardinal Faulhaber has sent an 11-point indictment of the Church situation in Germany to the Vatican and intimations from there indicate that the Vatican Secretariat is taking a serious view of the situation.—Reuter.

ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED

OTTAWA, May 9.

Two German air officers who escaped from a prisoners camp at Bowmanville Ontario, earlier this week were arrested here on Friday by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They were Lieut. Reinhard Fundter and Lieut. Elnst Wagner.—Reuter.

Belgian Faith In Britain

LONDON, May 9.

M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, speaking in London on the second anniversary of the German invasion of Belgium said "never has faith in Britain been greater among my countrymen. They are awaiting victory and freedom with unfailing confidence."—Reuter.

"Anti-Pakistan Day'

POONA, May 9.

The Poona District Hindu Sabha will observe "Anti-Pakistan Day" as well as "Independence Day" to-morrow, May 10.—A.P

C. P. ANTI-FASCIST CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, May 9.

The Provincial Anti-Fascist Conference will be held in Nagpur on May 24 under the presidency of Dr. Ashraff, member of the A.I.C.C.—United Press.

15 Houses Raided Under Defence Rules

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Fifteen houses in the city were simultaneously raided by the Special Branch Police under the Defence of India Rules early this morning.

Some allegedly objectionable literature is reported to have been seized from some of the places searched, and about half-a-dozen persons have been taken to the police headquarters for interrogation.—A. P.

"INTRA VIRES" OF ASSAM LEGISLATURE.

SHILLONG, May 9.

According to a communication received from England the Privy Council has held that the Bijni Succession Act passed by the Assam Legislature in 1930 to be 'intra vires' of the Assam Legislature so far as the property situated in Assam was concerned and also that Raja Bhairabendra Narayan Bhup had legal title to the Bijni Raj.—United Press.

AXIS GRAND STRATEGY REVISED?

Traps Evaded By Britain

LONDON, May 4.

Revision of the Axis grand strategy upset by decisive American aid and Russian military resistance is believed here to have been discussed by Hitler and Mussolini at the Salzburg conference, cables the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent in Berne.

Perhaps the most important single upset to the Axis has been the arrival of vital military air and naval support from the United States in record time. The arrival of American naval units in the Mediterranean particularly is said to have given the Italians the shivers. Japan's advance in Burma, although quick, was not quick enough, for German expectations failed to light the torch of revolt in India.

Moreover Japan's drive in the South-Eastern Pacific, it is held, has not caused the British to weaken their forces in Libya, as the Nazis had hoped. This British evasion of traps rendered a virtual military impossibility the project of Rommel, who hoped to make Egypt the stepping stone for a spring offensive from the south against Russia.

These considerable changes in Axis plans find confirmation in a report from a usually well-informed source in Berne that Rommel has been recalled from Libya. This source says that he will be appointed Commander of the Donetz region on the Russian front where a gigantic tank attack will probably be the overture to an offensive against Russia.

Madras National War Front

MADRAS, May 9.

The National War Front in this presidency will be inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor on May 23.

There will be a mass meeting at 5-30 p.m. on that day on the island ground.—Associated Press

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a m. only:

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction. Sandhurst Road Opp. Central Bank. Bombay 4.

WHEN MERE WATER CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE

B. C. P. W.

FRUIT SYRUPS

LEMON, BANANA. ORANGE, ROSE, CREAM VANILLA, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY etc.

WILL MAKE DELICIOUS AND COOLING DRINKS

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL Works, Ltd.

CALCUTTA : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

A scene from "How Green Was M y Valley" at Regal in second week.

BOMBAY MAYOR PRAISES 'APNA GHAR'

Bombay's youngest Mayor to-date Mr. Yusuf Meherally saw Circo's National Picture "'Apna Ghar" on Friday.

The essentially National outlook of the story, the way the tendencies of Modern India that is clamouring for freedom are depicted in the picture appealed most to the Mayor's mind. He was moved by some of the scenes where the peasants face the aggressor non-violently. The campaign of literacy and self-reliance carried on by the heroine Mira evoked much praise from the Mayor—as also the domestic touches in the picture. He praised highly the representations of Shanta Apte, Chandramohan, Vimla Vashista and Mahesh Kaul and liked the direction of Debaki Bose. The p'cture is running for 11th week at Kr'shna Cinema.

Three New Pictures Released On Saturday

Ranjit's 'Mehman', Prakash's 'Station Master' and Saraswati's 'Avaz' were released on Saturday noon at Royal Opera House, Minerva and Swastik theatres respectively and were well received by fans.

"Terry And The Pirates" At Edward

The most powerful fighting serial "Terry and the Pirates" is shown this week at Edward. It features William Tracy, Granville Owen and other popular stars. Sunday morning at 10 A.M. will be the same attraction.

"Tulsi" At Chitra

Circo's triangle melodrama "Tulsi," starring Shalini in the title role with Neela, Srinivasa and Trilok in other major roles, commences to-day at Chitra.

Another star in it is Baby Suman.

"Lady Be Good" At Pathe

A brilliant cast, discerning direction, and a gay sophisticated screen play studded with some of the most delightful singing and dancing ever seen on the screen, combine to make "Lady Be Good", an M-G-M picture which is at The Palace this week, a musical treat, which patrons will want to see not once but several times. Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young play the stellar roles.

'Amrit' In 3rd Week At Kohinoor

The Navug picture 'Amrit' (Marathi) which lays bare the evils of drink goes into the 3rd week at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar. Starring Lalita Pawar, Buburao Pendharkar, Meenaxi and Winayak, 'Amrit' brings to the screen for the first time the scenic grandeur of India's west coast.

13th Week Of "Pyas"

Murli Movietone's surprise picture "Pyas" which has been delighting Bombay Cinegoers for the past 12 weeks at the Imperial Cinema refuses to go from the screen and now enters into its glorious 13th week of consecutive run.

Starring Snehprabha, and Ishwarlal with Shamim and Nazir "Pyas" narrates a human story in vivid sequences and that is its greatest pull.

"Garib" In 2nd Week At Broadway

Nationals problem picture "Garib" starring Rose and Surendra goes into 2nd week from to-day at the Broadway Talkies Dadar.

Dealing with the problem of unemployment, especially of educated youths in India 'Garib' pictures to the audience, the capitalist tendencies of people who amass wealth. Music is a high-light of this film.

BABURAO'S ACTING TRIUMPH IN "PAHILA PALNA"

Acclaimed for his portrayals of subtle villiany Baburao Pendharkar has always been to his admirers a suave bad-man of the Indian screen. Naturally when in 'Amrit' he appeared as a cobbler, victim of the capitalist economy and put over a performance alive with feeling and instinct with sympathy, thousands of his admirers changed their view about "the suave bad-man of the screen" and they realized that Baburao Pendharkar was equally successfully in portraying straight dramatic roles

But, the greatest surprise has now come. It was only when New Huns' 'Pahila Palna' was released that the cinegoers realised the sinister villian could not be only human but also humorous and carefree. For the first time they saw Baburao Pendharkar in a comedy role and unhesitatingly they averred that he was a great comedian.

Indeed, as a witty, intelligent and smart youth of 20th century Baburao Pendharkar reveals altogether a new personality in 'Pahila Palna'. The dialogue, the situations in this picture bear no resemblance to anything attempted before by Baburao, and in enacting his part he has infused it with such refreshing romantic gaity that it transforms his whole personality. The success of Baburao in 'Pahila Palna' is also in no small measure due to his amazing ability to adapt himself, rather identify himself to the role he portrays. That is why from Ganganath of 'King of Ayodhya' to Prannath (Dhananjay) of 'Pahila Palna' Baburao Pendharkar's every portrayal has been equally memorable, in fact, his acting triumph in 'Pahila Palna' revealing his flair for comedy in abundance must be ranked with his best portrayals so far.

His performance is one of the major attractions of 'Pahila Palna' attracting record houses at Central in its 4th week.

"PHIR MILENGE" NEARING COMPLETION

Minerva's Coming Triumph In Filmdom

Every picture with Minerva seal is symbolic of Sohrab Modi's talents of striking a new note in the entertainment world. He made a venture with "Jailor" which was not a 'boy-meets girls' story but the psychological study of an abnormal man with a hedious face but a lofty heart. He performed another feat of courage when he presented "Pukar," the saga of Moghal grandeur as also "Sikandar" a flaming page from India's great past.

Again with "Phir Milenge" he displays no hesitancy in stepping out of the beaten path Carrying a unique romantic interest, this up-to-date breezy satire-drama deals with an ambitious young man whose ideas about marriage clash with the ideals of his old father who wants a good daughter-in-law and not a 'butterfly' as he puts it. Sadiq Ali portrays the young man (Indar Nath, a stage director) while K. N. Singh breathes life into the character of the old father.

Meena, the brilliant star who was seen on Minerva horizon for the first time in "Sikandar", plays the girl who finds him when he is lost in the whirlpool of "Girl Hunt". Sardar Akhtar, the first lady of the screen enacts the role of a stage-actress whose fame was skyrocketted by the young director.

"Phir Milenge" is expected to be ready by the middle of May.

TAGORE MEMORIAL FUND

Appeal For Contributions

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Homage was paid to the memory of Poet Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of the 82nd birthday anniversary to-day, the first after his death in August last year, by distinguished poets and authors and various institutions in the City and suburbs.

The Poet's historic message, "I shall be born in India again and again. With all her poverty, misery and wretchedness I love India best", was echoed and re-echoed at several public meetings.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee appealed for contributions to the Tagore Memorial Fund.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO KOLHAPUR RANEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SATARA, May 8.

Shrimati Tarabaisaheba, senior Ranee of Kolhapur, was the recipient of a civic Address by the Satara District Local Board at the Shivaji Assembly Hall on May 7. Mr. D. S. Desai, the President, presented Address of welcome with silver casket and garlande! Shree Kshatra Jagatguru (occupant of Kolhapur Mahhratta Papal Chair) who graced the function with his presence. Mr. E. W. Perry, the Administrator, congratulated the Board, on behalf of the Raneesaheba, on its being the most progressive Institution in Western India. Alluding to a reference in the Address, Mr. Perry assured his bearers that the Government of India were closely considering the question of investing the Raneesaheba with Regency powers during the heir apparent's minority and the result would be soon out

Later in the afternoon, the dowager Raneesaheba and Party motored to Khatgun, a village in Khatav Taluka, (Pandharpur Road) and declared a newly constructed (by public donations) Shri Ram temple open to caste Hindus and to Harijans alike. The Rana of Aundh, delivered a learned inaugural speech in the absence of Mr. B. G. Kher, the former Premier of Bombay

STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, May 9.

A largely attended meeting of members of Kolhapur Praja Parishad Reception Committee was held here last night and it elected Bhai Madhavrao Bagal Swagatadhyksha as Reception Committee Chairman, and proposed the names of three Congress leaders for the presidentship of the State People's Conference meeting to be held here in the last week of May.

Editors Returning To Bombay

NEW DELHI, May 9.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu," Mr. Francis Low, Editor of "The Times of India", and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swalehmitran," are leaving to-morrow morning by the Frontier Mail.—A. P.

TO-NIGHT

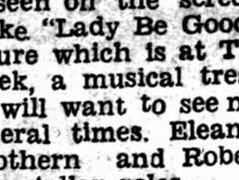
SHE

Saved a sister from clutches of a gold-digger

BUT .....

fell in love with brother THEN ?

RANJIT'S Great Social



THE

GUEST

(MEHMAN)

Cast: Madhuri, Ishwarlal, Shamim, Rama Shukul, Mubarak.

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Mat. Sunday at 12-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Vad 10, 1998
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Avval 23, 1361.
Parsi : Adar 8, 1311
Sunrise : 6-8 a.m. Sunset : 7-2 p.m.
Hightide : 8-47, 21-02. Lowtide : 2-40, 14-43

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"They Met in Bombay" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Glamour Boy" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"How Green Was My Valley" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Maian" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Manpower" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
SUPER—"The Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15 7 and 9-45 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-30
OPERA HOUSE—"The Guest" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khandaan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m
EDWARD—"Terry and the Pirates" 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 10 a.m.
HINDMATA—"Punarmilan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Lady Be Good" 4, 6-30 and 10
AURORA—"Spare a Copper" 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Tulsi" 4, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Garib" 4-15 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Amrit" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
NOVELTY—"Society" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Avaz" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15 5-45, 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 11 a.m.

RASHTRA ARYA MAHASABHA : A public lecture will be given by Pandit Brahmanandji at Chowpatty Sands, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Life of Swami Bhaskaranandaji" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT SIR P. M GARDEN : Under the Directorship of Mr. M. A. Divecha, the Albless Orchestra Jazz Band will play at Sir P. M. Garden (Malabar Hill) to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN MUSIC AT MATUNGA : A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. M. Wakankar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Raceless Laws and Deathless Ideas" will be the subject of a public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET : There will be a Hall meeting of this Society, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at its Girgaum Office, Stone Building Girgaum Road.

RECEPTION TO DR. VORA : Reception to Dr. Jethalal V. Vora will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr Mangaldas M. Pakvasa.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY : Under the auspices of the above Society, a discourse and seances will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 51, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church Girgaum.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Under the auspices of this Centre, the following programme will be held at the premises of the Centre :—Sri Nitaidas Brahmacharji (President, Sri Gaudiya Mutt), will speak on "Purpose of Human Life", to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m.

YOGIC DEMONSTRATIONS : Hatyogi Pandit Dharmadatta P. Sharma from Rajputana will give a demonstration of his Yogic experiments under the auspices of School of Indian Music, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the School Hall opposite, Royal Opera House.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE : A special meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the Committee. The following business will be transacted :—Filling the post of one Vice-President and one Jt. Hon Secretary.

KHAR PATROLS' RALLY : A general rally of all Khar Patrols will be held at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m., when they will parade through the streets, and after that Mr. B. G. Kher, Chairman Khar Citizens' Committee of Civil Defence, will address the rally.

B. C. S. MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION : A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the office of the Union at 6, D. N. Manzil, Congress House Compound. Agenda : To appoint a propaganda Committee for the Union.

HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL : The Working Committee of this Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at the office of Messrs. Empire Talkie Distributors, 534 Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to consider about the opening of a grain shop at Halvad, to sell things at reduced rates and to arrange for a cinema show for the benefit of this Mandal.

CIVIL SURGEON SURAT.

The Government of Bombay has appointed the Civil Surgeon, Surat, to carry out the medical examination of persons offering themselves for enrolment in the Bombay Provincial unit of the Civil Pioneer Force, and act as Medical Officer to the said unit.

4000 Municipal Employees To Be Housed At Strategic Points

Mayor On Civic Arrangements To Meet Menace Of Possible Air Raids

That a more rapid drive to ensure public safety in case of bombing of the city had been launched by the Bombay Municipality was disclosed by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor, at a lunch given in his honour by the Bombay Muslim Students' Union at Mongini's on Saturday.

The Mayor stated the condition of slums and a large number of old buildings were being examined for the last few weeks. The first task he had undertaken after he became the Mayor was in this direction. Nearly 600 houses were being examined every day. In some areas the buildings were such that if a bomb fell a mile away, then the blast would lead to the collapse of all those buildings They were trying to see what they could do in the matter and that was why they had approached Government to arm them with necessary powers.

It was also necessary to tackle essential services. Alternative plans for water supply had to be devised.

He also disclosed that arrangements were complete to house 4,000 Municipal employees at several strategic points in the city. The rent bill for getting these necessary buidings would be nearly two lakhs of rupees. Facilities for schools nearby would be given. Apart for the provision of food in the future, loans now had been granted to enable the Municipal employees to evacuate women and children.

RANGOON WARNING

Mr. Meherally said that he was anxious to see that the fate which befell the A.R.P. organisations in Rangoon should not overtake Bombay. That was why they were carrying on negotiations with the Government, with a view to vest in the non-official organisations powers which would evoke the confidence of the public. These negotiations were delicate and the part played by the Sheriff of Bombay was noteworthy. He could however say that some progress had been made. Let us be optimists." he added.

Mr. Justice Chagla in introducing Mr. Meherally complimented him for his two outstanding qualities of integrity and courage.

Mr. U. Abbasi proposed a vote of thanks.

Relief For Madura Weavers

MADRAS, May 9.

The Madras Government have accepted the scheme of the Collector of Madura for giving relief to weavers of Madura City on co-operative lines in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who had proposed to the Government a grant of Rs. 9,000 for adapting the 1,800 looms to weave new materials for which there is demand.

The Government requested the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to render all possible assistance for the successful working of the scheme and ordered that wherever possible war orders should be allotted to the Society for execution.—United Press.

Governor To Start National War Front Movement

BOMBAY, May 9.

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate the National War Front Movement at a public meeting to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday May 16 at 5-30 p.m.—A. P.

BEST UNION LEADERS CONFER WITH LABOUR OFFICIALS

A conference was held between Mr. Constantine, the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. S. V. Joshi, the Asst. Commissioner of Labour, and Miss S. Bhalerao, the Vice-President, Mr. Bhalchandra Mehta, the General Secretary of the B.E.S.T Traffic Union on Friday regarding the determination of the B.E.S.T. workers to go on a strike if their demands for which they have been agitating so long, were not conceded soon.

The special Committee appointed by the Union is being kept informed of the talks.

A general meeting of the B. E. S. T. Traffic Union will soon be held to apprise them of the result and seek their decision.

"C" CLASS PRISONERS TO GET ONE MORE PAPER

The Director of Information Bombay, writes :—

The Government of Bombay has decided that, in addition to "Bandi Jan Mitra" (published by the Bombay Jail Department) and "Bombay Information" that are at present being supplied to "C" class prisoners at Government cost, one daily and one weekly newspaper in English or in any one of the regional languages out of a selected list should also be supplied to literate "C" class prisoners at Government cost.

Nadkarni Cup

W. I. A. A. STAFF ENTER FINAL

South Kanara 'B' Defeated By 4—1

The first semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament was played off at the Cooperage on Saturday evening. There was a big attendance. The W. I. A. A. Staff won the engagement by 4 goals to one and extend the final round where they will meet the winners of to-day's game.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL

5-50 p.m. B. E. S. T. vs H. V. M. Sports.

Soccer International

CARDIFF, May 9.

In the Soccer International Wales beat England by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

OOTY RACE RESULTS

OOTACAMUND, May 9

The following are to-day's race results :—

THE TABRIZ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sakib 1. Kahlan 2. Akran Harb 3. Prescot 4. All ran. Tote paid : Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 10.

THE TABRIZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Harut 1. Kabadon Jamil 2. Happy Days 3. Mars 4. Not run : School Boy. Tote paid : Win Rs. 10/8. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Abdal Al Mosul 1. Jassir 2. Prosperity 3. Hatim al Iraq 4. Not run : Mahmood Beg. Tote paid : Win Rs. 15 Places Rs. 9/8, and Rs. 9.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Smoky Sea 1. Macabre 2. Convent Bell 3. Highland Lad 4. All ran. Tote paid : Win Rs. 23/8. Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 6 1/2 furlongs.

Prince Winooka 1. Beau Deer 2. Night Or Day 3. Sir Amos 4. Not run : Lidsdown. Tote paid : Win Rs. 59 Places Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs 10.

THE GUINDY PLATE.—Distance 7 1/2 furlongs.

Murtah 1. Young Kayid 2. Gallant Boy 3. New Luck 4. Not run : Zain-ul-Muluk. Tote paid : Win Rs. 60/8 Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 15.

BADMINTON TOURNEY.—The finals of the Badminton (Shuttles) Doubles Inter-Court Tournament of the Madhu Mahal Sports Club, Matunga, will be played at 6-45 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Club Play grounds at Bhaudaji Cross Road, Matunga after that there will be exhibition matches of badminton, volley ball and basket Ball games.

'SILHOUETTE BALL' RAFFLE ON BIG DOLL : The raffle on the big doll in the 'Silhouette Ball' held on the 2nd of March, 1942 at the P. V. M. Gymkhana in aid of the Four Charities Calendar Scheme has been drawn by Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy at her bungalow, 'The Cliff' Ridge Road, Bombay The Lucky Number is 24. The holder of this ticket is requested to claim the prize from Mrs. Sabavala's Office at Industrial Assurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. or 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.

RELEASED STUDENT DETENUS' APPEAL

In the course of a statement, Mrs Nargis Batliwalla, and Messrs. T. Godiwalla, P. B. Paigavkar, Jaswant Thakhore and other say :

We have come out at a time of dire peril to our motherland and to our people The Japanese Fascists are blasting their way through Burma and towards our Frontiers.

A supreme crisis has arrived in the destiny of our nation. The Japanese Fascists scream that they are only out to "liberate" us; they scream "Asia for the Asiatics". The real meaning of Japanese Fascism comes out not from these false words, but from an examination of what they have done and are doing to the Chinese people for the last several years

This is exactly what is in store for us in India from the Japanese generals and war lords if we allow this foul menace to step on our soil.

This is the peril which faces us to-day. It is for us, Indian youth, the citizens of to-morrow, to rise up in the defence of our land and our people ..... History shall curse and execrate us if we failed in our duty.

We have to rouse and rally our entire people in the defence of our motherland. That we are a slave nation to-day does not, and should not, mean that we shall passively allow Fascism to conquer and pillage our lands

We have to work actively for a genuine National Government to-day It is the united demand of the entire people which alone will secure such a Government. We have to unite all classes and sections of the people, Hindus and Muslims alike, in the very process of mobilising and organising them for anti-Fascist defence.

Patriotism to-day national freedom to-day, is insurpassable from Anti-Fascist resistance. Let us not waver, let us not hesitate. The interests of world humanity demand that we discharge this task. The interests of our country and our people demand it.

All-India Students' Conference

The General Secretary of Bombay Provincial Students' Federation, writes : The Students and National Defence Conference convened by the All-India Students Federation at Delhi on May 16th and 17th, will be presided over by Swami Sahajanand. Mrs Sarojini Naidu has sent a message wishing success to the Conference. Dr. Ashraf, Sajjad Zaheer Dr. Mahmudzzafar, Humayun Kabir, Dr. Atal, Indira and Feroze Gandhi, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Dr. Z. A. and Hajrah Ahmed, Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, B. P. L. Bedi, and others will address the students.

The Hindusthan Scouts Association, the Student Christian Movement and other youth organisations will be represented.

All the student leader who were in jail will be back again including Rangnekar and Nargiz Batliwala, Jaswant Thakur and Godiwala from Bombay, Radhey Gupta and Naqvi from U. P Ali Ashraf and Chandra Shekhar from Bihar, and many more.

Bombay is sending a batch of about 40 to Delhi including most of the student detenus just released from jail and many non-student youths The Bombay delegation is taking Friends of the Soviet Union and P V B Exhibitions and has prepared A.R.P. demonstrations, some songs on the People's war specially composed and an anti-fascist play lately written, to be put up at Delhi

DESERTER JAILED FOR THEFT

BOMBAY Saturday.

Remarking that it was a detestable crime without any extenuating circumstances, the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Peter Mortimer a deserter, of the charge of theft or in the alternative with being in possession of a stolen Will, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was arrested about 4 days back by Inspector Quilter of the City Police on a statement made by T. W. L. Spurjan, a sailor The latter, it will be recalled was arrested in front of the Red Gate by Inspector Quilter and Sub-Inspector Khan who went in disguise

The prosecution alleged that the accused employed Spurjan as a messenger to receive Rs. 500/- from a European lady in exchange of a Will stolen from her rooms Spurjan, when he received a packet containing Rs 500/- was arrested by the police On a statement made by him, the accused was arrested. The police recovered the stolen Will from the rooms of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty.

On the evidence before the Court the accused was sentenced as above.

Spurjan was then charged with being in possession of a stolen document namely a Will

The accused pleaded guilty He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100/-.

LIGHTING REDUCTION TEST ON MAY 10-11

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

A gas lighting reduction test will be held in Bombay on the night of Sunday-Monday, May 10-11

All gas consumers are requested to close their stop valve and gas taps before midnight on Sunday May 10, and not to reopen them again before 5 a.m. on Monday.

After opening the stop-valve, gas consumers are requested to light up and test each individual piece of gas apparatus to ensure that they are in order and that no Gas is escaping, especially gas refrigerators and gas geysers.

BOLE FACTORY WORKERS CALL OFF STRIKE

Employers To Concede Employees' Demands

After fourteen days of struggle between the workers of the Bole Brothers Factory, Manufacturers of Surgical Implements and Accessories, Matunga, and the employers, the curtain was rung down this morning on the dispute when the workers agreed to resume work. The employers have agreed in writing to concede the demands of workers.

Not to victimise any worker for reason that he had struck work, to pay a bonus equal to 14 days' pay to all employees; to return to each employee the money standing in his name on the management account book on Wednesday, the May 13; to give dearness allowance to each employee according to the scale recommended by the Government to Bombay Millowners' Association; to co-operate with the newly-formed union of the workers, to submit to arbitration of the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Yusuf Meherally in regard to all future disputes

It was a great victory for the cause of the workers, which was won for them by the indefatigable efforts of Messrs. Saad Ali H. Z Gilani and Rohit Dave, who negotiated the agreement on behalf of the workers.

Mr. Sohrab K. H. Katrak was elected Mayor of Karachi Municipal Corporation without any contest, the other two candidates having withdrawn.—A.P.

Never Alleged Ledlie As Instigator Of Police Action

Rama Rao's Defence Argument In Defamation Case Against "National Herald"

LUCKNOW, May 8.

In making the allegations Mr. Rama Rao had in no way defamed Mr. Ledlie. If at all it was a defamation, it was defamation of the police. It had never been said that Mr. Ledlie had instigated the police to beat the prisoners.

It was quite likely that the Jail Superintendent and the City Magistrate and other officials may not have seen the police behaving in that manner and that they used lathis, batons, and kicks of their own accord. But the defence did maintain that the police used lathis, batons and kicks thus observed Mr. R. F. Bahadurjee, Counsel for the Defence when the defence arguments were taken up this morning in the court of Mr. F. L. Smith, I.C.S., in the case in which Mr. Rama Rao, Editor of the "National Herald" stands charged with defamation in respect of an article entitled "Jungle law in Lucknow camp jail" appearing in his paper dated August 24, 1941 and a subsequent editorial comment on August 1941 criticising the adminstration of Mr. Ledlie, the then superintendent of the camp jail.

WHAT "WHIPPED" CONNOTES

The word "Whipped" as appearing in the article of August 24 signified that the prisoners in the jail were beaten with a leather strap attached to batons, and by the phrase that the prisoners were beaten with shoes what was meant was that they were kicked.

Arguing the case the counsel contended that the charges made against the accused were false The prisoners were being starved and the meals were not being served to them at proper and regular hours.

The prisoners, whatever their crime or fault, have got to be provided with their full diet at 11 A.M. in the morning and at 4 P.M in the evening, according to the jail manual.

They were also to be provided with breakfast in the morning and according to Rule 704 of the jail manual up to August 16, but Mr. Ledlie set all these rules to the winds and commenced from the very beginning a procedure of his own.

The Defence Counsel, continuing said that in making the allegations Mr. Rama Rao had in no way defamed Mr. Ledlie. If it was a defamation it was the defmation of the police.

It had never been said that Mr. Ledlie had instigated the police to beat the prisoners. It was quite likely that the Jail Superintendent and the City Magistrate and other officials may not have seen the police behaving in that manner and that they used lathis, batons and kicks of their own accord. But the defence did maintain that the police used lathis batons and kicks.

The very fact that Mr. Ledlie and Mr. Rama Rao had never before come into contact coupled with the fact that the news had been published in certain other vernacular papers of the province showed that there was an element of good faith in Mr. Rama Rao's making those allegations.

Mr. Rama Rao vas represented by Mr. R. F. Bahadurjee. Mr. Khurshed Lal, Mr. Khuwaqt Rae, Mr. Onkar Singh and Mr. P. N. Mathur while Mr. Asghar Huss represented the prosecution.—A P.

Ahmedabad Magistrate's "No" To Mahasabha

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

A deputation of Hindusabha workers waited on the District Magistrate to-day and requested him to withdraw the ban on meetings and processions for "Anti-Pakistan Day." The Magistrate refused to withdraw the ban.

A special representation has been sent to Mr. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Sabha for advice as to what to do under the circumstances.

Forward Bloc Support To A.I.C.C. Resolution

NAGPUR, May 9.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the All-India Forward Bloc in a statement on the A. I. C. C. resolution says that the body had taken the correct attitude both towards the present war and with "National Demand". "The Allahabad Decisions" he says, "show that the rank and file of the Congress has been steadily asserting itself. The fantastic and retrograde proposals of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari were rightly rejected by an overwhelming majority and I am confident that the ghost of Pakistan, though sponsored by Rajaji, will no longer find any place in the Congress Politics"

Mr Ruikar calls for support to the A. I. C. C. stand with a united front.—United Press.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

M.A., M.Sc. And B.T. Results

The results of the M.A., MSc., and B.T. Examinations of the Aligarh Muslim University have been announced. The roll numbers of the successful candidates are given below:

M.A. (PREVIOUS.)

English: 1 2 4 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 18 21 (Female candidate).
Economics: 30, 31, 32 33 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 47.
History: 50 51 53 54 55 56 58 60 62 63 65 66 69 70 71 76 78 80 83 86 87 88 89 90 91 94 96 99.
Philosophy: 103 105 106 107 108 109 110 (Female candidate) 111.
Urdu: 112 114 116 117 118 119 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 132 133 (Female candidate) 134 135 139 140 141.
Arabic: 142 143 145 146 147 148 149.
Persian: 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 162 163 164 165 166 167 169 170 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 183.
Geography: 184 185 187 188 190 191 192 193 195 196 197 198 199 201 203 204 207 211 (Female candidate 217 222 226 227 229 230 231 233.
Mathematics: 238 239 243 245.
Physics: 248 249 251 252.
Chemistry: 254 255 257 258 259 260 261 262 264 265 266 267 268.
Botany: 269 270.
Zoology: 273 274 275 276.

M.A. FINAL.

English, Div. II: 2 10 11.
English, Div. III: 1 4 5 8 9 12 13 (Female candidates) 17.
Economics, Div II: 32 33 29.
Economics, Div III: 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 28 30.
History, Div II: 37 44 47 51 60 61 64 65 68.
History, Div. III: 35 36 38 40 41 43 45 46 48 49 52 53 54 55 56 57 63 66 67.
Philosophy, Div. I: 70 73 74 75 79.
Philosophy, Div. II: 69 72.
Philosophy, Div. III: 71 76 77 78.
Urdu, Div. II: 80 81 82 83 86 88 90 92.
Urdu, Div. III: 84 85 87 93 94.
Arabic, Div. I: 97 102.
Arabic, Div. II: 96 99 103.
Arabic, Div. III: 98 100 101.
Persian, Div I: 106 107 108.
Persian, Div. II: 104 105 109 111 113 114 117.
Persian, Div. III: 110 112.
Geography, Div I: 132 (Stands 1st)
Geography, Div. II: 121 124 125 129 134 137 138 145 146 148 154 156.
Geography, Div III: 119 122 123 126 127 128 130 133 135 136 139 140 142 143 147 149 151 152 153 155.

Results of roll numbers 118 120 and 150 are withheld.

M.Sc.

Mathematics, Div. I: 157 160.
Mathematics, Div. II: 158 161.
Physics, Div. I: 162 (Stands first).
Physics, Div. II: 163 164.
Chemistry, Div. I: 168 169 170.
Chemistry, Div II: 165 166 167.
Botany, Div. I: 172 (Stands first).
Botany, Div. III: 171 173.
Zoology, Div. I: 176 (Stands first).
Zoology, Div I: 174 175 177.

Below are the roll numbers with special subjects of the successful candidates in B.T. Examination. Figures within brackets indicate the divisions in theory and practice, respectively:—

1 English (II II), 2 Geography (III, II), 3 (III, III), 4 Mathematics (III II), 5 Geography (II III), 6 Science (II,II) 7 (II, II) 8 Geography (II, III), 9 (III, II), 10 English (III, II), 11 Mathematics (II II), 12 Mathematics (I, II), 13 English (III, II), 14 (I, I) 15 Mathematics (Absent, II), 17 Science (III, II), 18 Geography (II, II), 19 History (Failed, III), 20 Urdu (III, II), 21 Urdu (III, II), 22 Urdu (III, III), 23 Mathematics (III, III), 24 English (II II), 25 Geography (II, II), 26 Geography (III, II), 27 Science (II, I), 28 Geography (II, II), 29 Urdu (II, II), 30 English (II, II), 31 Urdu (II, I), 32 Urdu (II I) 33 History (I, II), 34 Urdu (II, I) 35 Geography (II, II), 36 Urdu (II, II), 37 Urdu (III, III), 38 Urdu (III, III), 39 History (II, II), 40 Urdu (III, III), 41 Urdu (II, II) 42 Mathematics (II, II), 43 History (III, III), 44 Science (I, II), 45 Geography (II, III), 46 Mathematics (I, II), 47 Geography (II, II), 48 English (II, I), 49 Urdu (III, II), 50 History (I III), 51 Mathematics (I, II), 52 History (II, II), 53 Mathematics (II, II), 54 Geography (III, I), 55 Geography (II, II), 56 English (II, II), 57 English (I I, II), 58 English (II, II) 59 Urdu (III, III), 60 Science (III, II), 61 History (III, I), 62 Urdu (III, III), 63 History (II, III), 64 Science (II, II), 65 Mathematics (III II). Female candidates 66 Urdu (II, II) 67 Urdu (III III) 68 Geography (III, II) 69 History (III, III) 70 Urdu (II, II), 71 Urdu (III, II), 72 Urdu (III II), 73 Geography (II, II) 74 History (II, II), 75 Mathematics (III I), 76 English (II, II), 77 History (III, II), 78 English (III, III) 79 Urdu (III, II), 80 English (II, I), 81 Urdu (III, II).

EX-STUDENTS

82, Passed special subject only. 83 Science (II, I)

N.B.—The result of Urdu special subject will be announced later.

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WASTI, DANVE.

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Azad's Challenge To Amery

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS NOT BASED ON RUMOURS

Confidence In Govt. Does Not Exist; How Can It Be Undermined?

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a statement to the Press (a summary of which appeared yesterday) says:

The statement of Mr. L. S. Amery about the banned resolutions of the Congress Working Committee though surprisingly irresponsible, has worked no feeling of surprise in me. We are now sufficiently accustomed to hear such things.

In reply to a question Mr. Amery said: "These resolutions which were reached on gross misrepresentation of facts or on unverified rumour criticised in unbridled terms the recent actions of the military and civil authorities in India and Burma. They were calculated—and to judge by their language, where, I think, deliberately calculated—to undermine public confidence in the Government and the armed forces."

"NOT A SINGLE PHRASE . . ."

But I affirm with the fullest sense of responsibility, that not a single phrase of the resolutions is either based on unverified rumours or misrepresents facts. Whatever it said is based on solid facts derived from the most responsible and reliable sources.

Regarding the last charge I would like to say how could the Congress attempt to undermine a thing which does not exist.

But the confidence can easily be created, at least in this matter, if the Government of India is prepared to adopt a simple course. Neither any member of the Congress Working Committee nor myself have any desire to insist on the occurrence of the deplorable facts mentioned in the resolutions about Malaya and Burma. I would be the first man to welcome the non-occurrence of the events, if any one of them is proved to be incorrect or based on rumours.

"OFFER" TO GOVT

I, therefore, ask the Government whether it is prepared to let me know what parts of the resolutions are based on unverified rumours, or misrepresent facts; and give me a chance to lay the information which I have in my possession before it? If it is prepared to adopt this course and convince me that our information is incorrect, I would unhesitatingly express regret on behalf of the Working Committee, and withdraw the resolutions.

Are the Government of India and the Secretary of State prepared to accept this offer?"—A.P

SATYAMURTHI'S VIEWS UNCHANGED

No Truck With Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory

MADRAS, May 9.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central), has issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"There is an impression abroad that in some quarters I have changed my views about the acceptance of office by the Congress in provinces. Except in one respect which I state below, I have not changed my views.

COALITION MINISTRIES

"I have never advocated the acceptance of office by the Congress in one province alone, without reference to what other provinces may or may not do. I have always attached and still attach very great importance to a uniform all-India policy in this matter. Nor have I ever advocated Coalition Governments in provinces, as such, with the Muslim League as an important partner even in provinces where Muslims are in very small minorities as in Madras. This is a dangerous concession to the two-nation theory of Mr. Jinnah. I am, of course, agreeable that in Congress majority provinces, the minorities should be accommodated on some fair basis.

"I have also made it always clear in my statements and speeches that the acceptance of office in provinces was to be the means of compelling the early establishment of a National Government at the Centre.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FIRST

"The one respect in which I have changed views is this. I am not now in favour of the Congress taking power even in seven or eight provinces simultaneously in the absence of a real National Government at the Centre, because of the imminence of Japanese peril in this country. There is no function of the Government, Central or Provincial which does not impinge the war and without real power at the Centre, provincial ministers will be merely carrying out the orders of others over whom they have no control and with whom they will have no influence".—United Press.

Azad To Meet Gandhiji In Bombay

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The 'United Press' understands that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, proposes to leave for Bombay early next week to meet Mahatma Gandhi. After talks with Mahatma Gandhi the Congress President will decide if a meeting of the Congress Working Committee should be convened now.

It is understood that detailed instructions to be given to the Provinces in connection with the resolutions passed at the Allahabad meeting of the A.I.C.C., are likely to be considered if a meeting of the Working Committee is decided to be held now.—United Press.

Trade Unions Must Be Recognised

KARACHI, May 9.

THE "UNITED PRESS" LEARNS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVE DRAFTED A BILL MAKING INCUMBENT FOR EMPLOYERS TO GIVE RECOGNITION TO TRADE UNIONS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

THE DRAFT BILL HAS BEEN CIRCULATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AMONG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ELICITING OPINIONS THEREON.—UNITED PRESS.

This Fellowship Of Freedom!

Amery's Platitudes At Anniversary Of Indian Training Scheme: Reception At Labour Ministry Office

LONDON, May 9.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, Mr. Ernest Bevin welcoming 75 Indian trainees at the Ministry to-day said that he had always felt that they should export to the British Commonwealth not only goods but knowledge and the use of it to raise the standard of life. Of these trainees, 25 are shortly leaving for India and 50 are undergoing instruction here.

The reception marked the first anniversary of the Indian Training Scheme and 204 Indians have come to Britain, one hundred completing their training in Engineering and have returned.

Mr. Bevin said, they wanted to give the best to countries like India. Britain was conscious that there could be no real prosperity there unless they contributed to the prosperity of the world.

FELLOWSHIP OF FREEDOM

The Minister was accompanied by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery and the new Indian High Commissioner, Sir Azizul Huque.

Mr. Amery said that India was bound to become a great industrial country. "The last thing the people of this country want is to keep back India's industrial development" he said. "I hope India will continue to be part of that Fellowship of Freedom we call the British Commonwealth."

The trainees could play their part in building up the fabric of Indian industrial organisation.

HIGH COMMISSIONER TOES THE LINE

The Indian High Commissioner said that a solution of many of India's problems lay in better economic conditions for the people. If Britain and India could be joined together in a bond of real fraternity, it would lead to strengthening mankind. To-day we had realised that no State could live by itself.—Reuter.

No National Unity Without League's Co-operation

PUNJAB CONGRESS PRESIDENT EXPLAINS WHY HE SUPPORTED RAJAJI'S STAND

LAHORE, May 9.

"The first point that must be made clear is that I stand for the unity of India and it was my confidence and belief in the basic unity of India which prompted me to adopt this attitude. I am confident and need hardly emphasise that in the unity of India lies the good of all communities including the Mussalmans," said Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress, in the course of a talk with pressmen this morning, explaining the circumstances which led to his supporting the resolution of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the All-India Congress Committee meeting.

UNITY OF INDIA FIRST

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din continuing said: "The unity of India would best be maintained by the consent of various elements that constitute this country. Unfortunately a third party had succeeded in creating and maintaining and intensifying our differences with the result that a section of Mussalmans have become apprehensive about their future. The question how best the Muslim apprehension could be allayed and the unity of India preserved is either by violence or by consent. The former is neither justified nor would it lead to a permanent unity, while unity has no meaning if it is not voluntary."

The reason why a bold step for the unity of India was necessary, said Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, was the present time which demanded immediate action compelling the British Government to part with power and yield to India's demand for national government. India must prepare herself and offer united resistance to the new aggressor.

Proceeding Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din emphasised: "We must create the right atmosphere for the Muslim masses to understand our position and this can only be done by taking the wind out of the sails of the Muslim separationists by granting the right of secession."

"IMPRACTICAL CRY"

The President of the Punjab Congress regarded the Pakistan cry raised by the Muslims as wholly wrong and impractical; but when Muslims demanded it the right of secession should be conceded but if the question of actual secession came he would oppose and condemn it as his main purpose was the unity of India which, at present, could not be attained unless the right of secession was given to Muslims.—United Press.

"POLICE FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE"

Jury's Verdict At Coroner's Inquest On Dockyard Fatalities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the inquest held to-day over the bodies of Raghojirao Bhagwan, Kakra Bilka, and Nandaram Hari who met with death due to the R.I.N. Dockyard Firing on the 21st April last, Coroner's jury passed a verdict that the deceased who were members of an unlawful assembly in the R.I.N. Dockyard received bullet-wounds when the police were compelled to open fire in self-defence on the assembly, which had become riotous crowd.

The jury further recorded as follows:— "We hold that the deceased Kabra Bhilka, who was an innocent workman having nothing to do with the unlawful assembly and was actually at work as a tindal, was accidentally hit when the police opened fire in self-defence."

Jawahar Sees Johnson Again

NEW DELHI, May 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru again visited Col. Johnson in the hospital this afternoon.—A.P.

Nehru Leaves For Kulu

NEW DELHI, May 9.

Pandit Nehru left for Lahore to-night, 'en route' to Kulu.—A.P.

"Herald" Editor 'Not Guilty'

Assessors Return Unanimous Verdict

LUCKNOW, May 9.

The assessors at the close of arguments to-day returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in the case in which Mr. K. Rama Rao, Editor of the "National Herald", stood charged with defamation of Mr. C. S. Ledley, Superintendent of the Lucknow Camp Jail (now abolished).—A.P.

(See Page D For Earlier Details)

CHINESE COMMISSIONER IN INDIA

Career Of Mr. Shen Shih-Hua

CHUNGKING, (By Mail).

The first Chinese Commissioner in India, Mr. Shen Shih-Hua, who has arrived in New Delhi to take up his new post, has had a full and varied career After taking an Economics degree from St. John's University in 1923, he went to Germany for advanced studies at Berlin University.

Since then he has been Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Berlin, acting Consul-General in Hamburg, Administrative Inspector of the Third Administrative Area in Chekiang and concurrently Peace Preservation Commander of the area, Director of General Affairs of the Ministry of Communications, a director of the China National Aviation Company and of the Eurasia Aviation Company, and the District Magistrate of Pingwu Hsien in Chekiang

After the outbreak of war he became Assistant General Manager of the Foo Shing Trading Company, Secretary-General of the Burma branch of the Transportation Control Bureau, and acting Director of the Rangoon office of the China-Burma Transportation Bureau. He is 42 years of age and hails from Wuhsing in Chekiang.

Co-operation In India

Year Book and Directory of Indian Co-operation, 1942 (General Editor, Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu), published by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Banks' Association, price Rs. 5|-. .

In a sense, this publication is unique in the world of Indian Co-operation. There is, no doubt, a growing volume of literature on the Co-operative Movement in India, and there have been surveys of co-operation for India as a whole. The last of these surveys was the review of the Co-operative Movement in India published by the Reserve Bank of India a few months back. Some ten years back, again, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association itself published a volume on Co-operation in India edited by Prof. H. L. Kaji. This latter publication consisted of a number of articles on different aspects of the movement in India, and did not represent any attempt at taking a comprehensive survey of developments in all its manifold branches. The recent review of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank is too brief and rapid to convey an idea of the details of organization and working.

Such an exhaustive survey was badly needed both by the co-operative worker and the student of economic problems and the two Associations have been fortunate, indeed, in getting the doyen among co-operators in India, the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, to undertake the task. What Sjt. Ramdas Pantulu does not know about co-operation, whether in India or abroad, is scarcely worth knowing, so intimate and so extensive is his acquaintance with the subject both in its theoretical and its practical aspects. As a distinguished member of the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee—apart from his membership of Co-operative Inquiry Committees in his own province of Madras and elsewhere in India. Sjt. Ramadas Pantulu has had unique opportunities of studying the movement first hand in several parts of India. This knowledge and experience he has placed freely at the disposal of the co-operative world in India and by undertaking the work of editing this publication he has placed them under a still deeper debt of gratitude. This volume of over 700 pages is divided into three parts. In addition to an introduction, Sjt. Ramadas Pantulu himself contributes to the first part a general survey of the Co-operative Movement in India. This part contains, besides, articles dealing with questions such as rural indebtedness in India, the Reserve Bank and Co-operative banking, the sphere and work of the All-India Village Industries' Association, the economics of Khaddar and the work of the two All-India Associations. A directory of co-operative organizations in India, co-operative statistics and a fairly exhaustive Who's Who among Co-operators in India are also included in the section. Prominent among the contributors to the section are Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa and Mr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu. The remaining two parts are detailed surveys of the Co-operative Movement in various provinces and States. These surveys have been prepared by provincial editors who are well-known co-operative workers in their respective provinces. The editors have in most cases secured the assistance of other co-operators in preparing authoritative and detailed expositions of various aspects of the movement in their State or province.

The utility of these surveys is enhanced by the maps, statistical tables, notes on general economic conditions and retrospects of the movement that most of them contain. The level of writing may not be even, but Sjt. Ramadas Pantulu and the provincial editors have succeeded in a large measure in attaining some standard of uniformity in the presentation of the material collected by them. The diversity of development as it has proceeded so far is well brought out. At the same time the essential unity of conception is not missed.

* * *

In his introduction, Sjt. Ramadas Pantulu emphasizes the important part that the Co-operative Movement has to play in the task of national reconstruction. The basic features of co-operation, the sense of harmony and unity that it creates, the tolerance of divergent opinions that it represents, the intolerance of waste that it promotes and the consciousness of individual freedom and worth that it connotes, these are factors that go to build up a strong nation. They were really more needed in India than to-day, but, unfortunately, the part that the co-operative system may play in fostering these valuable qualities has not, so far, been properly appreciated. The value of this authoritative publication of the All-India Co-operative Associations consists not only in emphasizing these factors but also in indicating how they have been implemented in practice in building up a new economic order which, though still somewhat weak or defective, gives promise of yielding results that will add to the welfare and happiness of the Indian peasant and artisan.

"Never Saw Accused Before, Never Adopted Him As Son"

Sir Cusrow Wadia In Witness Box In Cheating Case

Sir Cusrow Wadia appeared before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay on Thursday to give evidence for the prosecution in a case of alleged cheating filed by Mr. N. A. Ghamat an employee of the Regal Cinema against Mr. Sohrab Wadia a resident of Malabar Hill.

Examined by Mr. S. A. Shete, counsel for the complainant Sir Cusrow stated:—

"I have never seen the accused before except here to-day.

I have neither adopted him nor anyone else as my son.

I had not at any time any intention to purchase a Duchy in Europe.

There was no Cross-examination.

Mr. Meyer an accountant in Messrs. Abbas Bros. and ex-Chief Accountant of Messrs David Sassoon and Coy. gave evidence next.

Mr. Shete asked witness:—

"What did you know the accused as?"

To this question Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, counsel for the defence, raised objection on the ground that it was not admissible.

Mr. Shete then cited authorities to show that the question was admissible under Sec. 14 and 15 of the evidence Act. The witness was then sent out of the box.

The Magistrate after hearing Mr. Shete asked Sir Hormazdyar to argue on the point. The argument lasted for full two hours. Upon Mr. Shete's replying to the argument the Magistrate ruled that only questions specifically relating to the facts of the case be asked.

Mr. Meyer was then recalled and as his examination went on for half an hour the Court rose for the day. The case was adjourned to May 19.

Mr. S. A. Shete with Mr. A. Hiloowalla appeared for the complainant.

Sir H. P. Dastur with Mr. C. N. Kanuga assisted by Messrs. Dastur and Company appeared for the accused.

Dt. CONFERENCES TO VENTILATE LOCAL NEEDS

Nizam Welcomes Move For Safeguarding Public Interests

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, MAY 6.

Rules relating to the holding of District Conferences—institutional agencies designed to serve as a forum for the ventilation of special local needs and requirements—have been garryetted, and it is proposed to make an immediate beginning in this direction.

The immediate introduction of this measure, which forms part of the reforms scheme, having for its object a more effective association of the different interests in the country with the Government, was referred to by the President of Council in his recent speech before the legislature.

The District Conference will bring together the people of the district anr the local officers in process of examination of local needs.

It will be recalled that the Reforms Committee under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur So. Aravamudu Aiyangar, had recommended that an annual conference might be held at a convenient place in each district under the chairmanship of the Subedar (Revenue Commissioner) concerned and between certain specified dates, so that the "inhabitants of that district may seek free admission to the conference and submit representation in regard to their local requirement."

The Executive Couicil, is agreeing with this recommendation had suggested that the President (of the Executive Council) might issue suitable instruction for regulating the business of the District Conference and, further that these be supplemented by rules to be framed by the Revenue Department in consultation with the Subedars.

The Chairman was pleased to accept this proposal and direct the President to issue instructions accordingly.

ONLY 8 PAGES FOR NEWSPAPERS!

Editors Approve Of Further Newsprint Restrictions

NEW DELHI, May 9.

The Government of India, it is learnt, have decided to further curtail the newsprint quota, allotted to newspapers from 75% to 50% of their consumption. This is expected to ease the newsprint shortage, while as a further measure intended to meet the situation, the Government of India are expected to recommend to His Majesty's Government to give priority to newsprint shipments to India.

A decision is also understood to have been reached under which the price of newspapers is fixed at one pice per page and the maximum number of pages which a newspaper can have is fixed at eight. Government, however, may permit the use by a newspaper of its seven days quota in six days if it so desired. The new schedule is expected to come into force from June 1.

An Ordinance is expected to be issued during next week on this subject.

A joint deputation of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, the Indian and Eastern Newspapers' Society and of Vernacular Newspapers waited upon the Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar. Sir Alan Lloyd, Commerce Secretary, was present. The new proposals of the Government of India referred to above are believed to have been discussed and generally approved by the deputation.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL MISSION FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Members of the American Technical Mission who arrived in Calcutta on April 29 left to-day for Bombay.

Interviewed by the 'United Press' regarding their impression of Calcutta visit Dr. Henry Grady, Chairman of the Mission, stated that he visited many plants, particularly those engaged in war production.

"We visited munitions plants, particularly those engaged in war production", said Dr. Grady and added: "We visited munitions plants, steel plants and other plants making vital things needed in the war efforts. While we feel that considerable results have been accomplished in industrial war production, there are a great deal which can and should be done; and the production for war can be increased many times. This would require a rationalisation of the industry and putting the industry as far as possible on mass production basis to get full output necessary to have India make greater contribution than she is making towards supplying things necessary to resist the aggressor".

The Technical Mission will stay in Bombay for one week and then proceed to Delhi. The Mission will give a report to the Government of India before leaving India.—United Press.

U. S. FARMERS NO MORE INDIVIDUALISTIC

WASHINGTON, (By Cable).

This war is changing the opinions of America's traditionally individualistic farmers. In a poll given to Iowa farmers, "Wallace's Farmer", a magazine for farmers, asked the question, "Should Government have the right to tell factory owners and businessmen what products they can make and what prices they may charge?" The result showed that 72 per cent answered "yes" and only 12 per cent said "no."

When asked if placement in jobs and wages and hours should be decided by Government, 58 per cent answered "yes." Asked if Government should decide what types of farm crops should be raised and what prices should be paid, 54 per cent answered "yes", 27 per cent "no", and 19 per cent "undecided."

In every test it was shown that the majority of the farmers believe that industrial and agricultural workers are all soldiers working towards victory in this "total war."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 9.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 174 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs 174/8 under scattered buying. At the rise there was moderate realising and prices declined to Rs. 172/8 but rallied to Rs. 173/8 on short covering. The market was steady.

Under some active buying prices advanced to Rs. 175 but renewed selling appeared on unfavourable war news and prices declined to Rs. 171/8 scattered covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 172/8 but again eased off to Rs. 171/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	159	4	0
BROACH July/August		172	8	0
OOMRA May		144	8	0
OOMRA July		156	12	0
BENGAL May		123	0	0
BENGAL July		131	8	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		132	129	126	123
M G Punjab		132	129	126	123
M G Rajputana		138	135	132	129
M G Oomra No. 3	156	153	150	147	
M G C P No. 1	184	181	178	175	
M G C P No. 2	168	165	162	159	
M G Broach No. 2		167	164	161	158
M G Punjab-American		237	234	231	228
M G Surat		312	309	306	303
M G Rajpipla		307	304	301	298
M G Navsari		317	314	311	308

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 9

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	114-17	129/32
Berar	128-31	149/51
C. P. 1	138-41	176/80
C. P. 2	132-34	156/58
Khandesh	90-100	131/34
Muglai	102-05	139/41
Broach	110-15	161/63
Broach Low	95-100	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay May 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh		76,613	97,680
Central India	100	29,980	135,315
Barsi and Nagar	62	52,995	108,538
Hyderabad/Gaorani	445	16,566	41,513
Berar		176,416	356,325
Central Provinces		86,894	75,059
Total Oomras	607	439,464	814,430
Dholeras		30,899	81,997
N W Provinces		1,218	1,306
Rajputana		402	5,496
Sind-Punjab	768	403,605	503,683
Broach	100	314 703	209,216
Coompta and Dharwar	191	15,996	78,442
Westerns-Northerns		12,505	69,705
Cocoanada			239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		11,838	2,615
Arrived by road to 30th April 1942		92,500	283,133

Sectional Holiday In Cotton Market

The local cotton market will remain open upto 3 p.m. on Monday the 11th inst. being a Sectional Holiday.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 9.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York

London spot and forward silver quotations were 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	47	9 0
1st Jeth		47	6 0
Sovereigns		36	8 0

SILVER.

1st Jeth		77	0 0
Ready		80	8 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 8.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, May 8.

Gold bars fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 8.

T. T. London on:—

London Exchanges was unchanged.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, May 9

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	47	6	0
Highest	47	6	0
Lowest	46	0	0
Closing	46	5	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	48	10	0
Highest	48	11	0
Lowest	47	4	0
Closing	47	4	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	23	11	0
Highest	23	12	0
Lowest	23	10	0
Closing	23	12	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	43	10	0
Highest	43	14	0
Lowest	43	10	0
Closing	43	12	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	25	6	0
Highest	25	6	0
Lowest	25	3	0
Closing	25	4	0
Castorseeds September—			
Closing	43	6	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 9

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. June 180 August 182
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 212 August 214
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 310 August 312
Yarn No 40s June 425 August 430

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 40s. are nominal.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 9

Linseed May	8	15	0
Linseed September	6	14	9
Wheat May	7	12	9
Wheat September	8	14	3

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 9.

The market opened a little higher than previous closing but later prices receded somewhat on scattered realising. Tata Deferreds after opening at 1315 eased off to 1310, while Tata Ordinaries which opened at 252 were later quoted lower at 250.

Bombay Dyeings stood finally at 1050 and Indian Irons continued steady around 22-14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1296), 1315, 1320, 1310.

Tata Ordinaries (252), 252, 250.

Tata Ordinary 250 Tata Deferred 1310 Indian Iron 22-14 Steel Corpn of Bengal 13-12 Bombay Dyeing 1050 Central India 328-12 Century 359-6 Gokak 245 Kohinoor 418-12 Simplex 163 Andhra Valley 1460 Tata Hydro 155 Tata Power 1352-8 Associated Cement 159 Belapur 230 Bombay Burma (old) 205

PIECEGOODS AND YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 8

PIECEGOODS

Grey,- Unbleached.—

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	„	1	2	6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	1	15	6
Shirtings	„	1	1	10
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	„	1	1	10
Leopard Cloth	„	1	2	1
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi Border)	„	1	2	6
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	„	1	11	3
Drills	„	1	1	10
Domestics	„	1	1	7
Domestics	„	1	2	3
Salita	„	1	1	6
Chadars	„	1	2	9
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth per piece		22	0	0
Drill		15	13	0
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste) per lb.		0	5	10
6 1/2s (All Waste)	„	0	6	0
8 1/2s	„	0	8	4
10 1/2s	„	0	8	11
12 1/2s	„	0	9	2
16s	„	0	13	6
20s	„	0	14	4
32s	„	1	0	0

KARACHI QUOTATIONS

Karachi, May 9.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind May 18/12; July 18/6; Punjab May 13/15/6; July 14/4; Dessi American May 24/4; July 24/4; Tone: Firm. Wheat ready 45/8; July 42/2; Tone: Firm. Gram July 36/7/6; Toria May 41/13/6; July 42/15/6; Cottonseed May 29/3; July 27/14.

Metal Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 9.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 122 28 117 35 113 42 112 49-56 110

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 103 24 102 28 102 35 95 42 89 49-56 88

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 74 Rosita Rs. 72 Country make Rs. 54 Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 32 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 95 per qr.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 113/8

Market tone:—Steady.

Bombay Metals

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs.	95	0	0
Copper Sheets		113	0	0

Tone:—Dull.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, May 9.

Previous closing	19.61
To-day's opening	19.54
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON

New York May 9.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

May (19.17/17) unquoted
July (19.63/62) 19.54/54
October (19.95/92) 19.87/85

LONDON COMMODITIES

London May 9.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay May/June (£20 5 8 sellers) closed

Linseed Calcutta May/June (£19 nominal) closed

Linseed La Plata May/June (£20 1/2 quoted) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal May/June (East Coast India shipment not quoted. West Coast India shipment £20 1/2 sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 9.

Previous closing	4 03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 9.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4 03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION

London, May 9.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, May 9.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 9.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 34 1/4) dol 34 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 5/8) dol 24 3/8

United States Steel Commons (dol 47) dol 47 1/4

United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 109.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9.

The Stock Exchange was steady

Colombo Share Market

COLOMBO, May 9.

Rubber sheet 71, Crepe 72 1/4. Yesterday's closing same. Cocoanut Oil f.o.b. 540.00 nominal

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, MAY 11. SUNDAY, MAY 10

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4 p.m. For troops in Burma 5 Melodies from the movies 5-40 Pilu on Flute 6-25 Rasoolanbai 6-45 Najmuddin. 7 J C Roy. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Sohan Singh 7-40 Zinda Hasan. 8 Nabi Jan. 8-15 For villagers only 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Nabi Jan. 9-55 Listening post 10 Rasoolanbai. 10-15 Iqbal Bano. 10-30 J C Roy.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vocal variety. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Three Ghazals. 8-50 News in Marathi 9 News in Gujarati 9-10 Pramilabai 9-25 Violin Solo 9-30 Faiyaz Khan. 11 Air Orchestra 11 15 Baburao Gokhale. 11-30 News-play 11-45 Jafar Qawwal. 12 noon Bare Mian 12-30 p.m. Pramilabai 12-45 Ibrahim 12-57 News in Hindustani 1 D V Paluskar 1-30 News in English 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow 5-5 D V Paluskar 5-25 Jafar Qawwal 5-40 News in Marathi 5-45 News in Gujarati 5-50 Baburao Gokhale 6 News in English 6-10 Counter-attack 6-15 News in Hindustani 6-25 Local news and announcements 6-30 Faiyaz Khan 7-15 Surshrangar recital 7-30 Pramilabai 7-45 News commentary 7-50 Abhang 8 Jafar Qawwal 8-10 News in Marathi 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Our Universities 8-45 News-play 9 News in Hindustani 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Savorhapsody 9-55 Listening post 10 Elli Millet. 10-15 Interlude. 10-20 Julia Bennett 10-35 Clarinet recital.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7 240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1 7-50 Morning Melodies 8 Instrumental duet. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1 8 50 Ghazal. 9 Bhajan. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7 240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7 240 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m As in Bombay 1 6 Thumri Des. 6-10 Hori Sindhura 6 25 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval

61.48 metres (4 880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m As in Bombay 1 8 Jafar Qawwal 8-15 Baburao Gokhale 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 Air Orchestra 9-15 D. V Paluskar 9-45 Pramilabai 10 Faiyaz Khan.

Poona Employees And Services Ordinance

The Director of Information, Bombay writes —

The Government of Bombay has declared under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance 1941, that employment in the following bodies and concerns as essential for securing public safety and maintenance of public order, The Poona City Municipality, The Poona Suburban Municipality, The Cantonment Board, Poona, The Cantonment Board, Kirkee, The Poona Electric Supply Company, Poona The Imperial Bank of India, Poona The Silver Jubilee Motors Limited, Poona, The Telegraph Department, Poona—(a) Telegraph Engineering. (b) Telegraph Traffic, The Telephone Department, Poona, The Burmah Shell Combined Depot, Poona, The Burmah Shell Office, Poona.

Employees of these bodies and concerns may not be allowed to leave any specified areas without the permission of the officers specially designated for the purpose.

Shortage Of Salt In Bengal

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The ways and means of solving the question of shortage of salt in the Province were discussed at an informal conference with the manufacturers and importers of salt held here under the presidency of the Nawab of Dacca, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, Government of Bengal. The ways and means of increasing the manufacture of salt locally was also discussed.

It was stated that the difficulties of the manufacturers were mainly transport and fuel while those of importers were transport, freight and the price fixed at the Calcutta market. The question of extension of production of duty free salt in scheduled areas was also discussed.—United Press

DR. MOONJE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Dr. B. S. Moonje arrived here this afternoon from Nasik. In the evening he will see Dr. Symaprosad Mookerjee, Finance Minister of Bengal and Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in connection with the work of the Mahasabha, and will later attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Mahasabha. He will address a public meeting to be held at the University Institute to-morrow evening in observance of "Anti-Pakistan Day".—A P

INDIAN WAR MEASURE

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Government of India have formed a committee for the collection and organisation of exhibits for an Indian War Museum to form a record of India's contribution to war efforts of the Empire. The Provincial Governments have been requested to render all assistance in this connection.

It is understood that it has been provisionally decided to collect exhibits for the Museum and also for exchange with the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum in England and probably with similar organisations in other countries.—United Press.

HAPPY

THEY APPEAR TO BE and

YOU'LL BE HAPPY TOO, WHEN YOU

SEE

JANAK'S MAIDEN SOCIAL HIT

RAI SAHEB

Directed by S. M. YUSOOF

Starring:

JAGDISH, KAUSHALYA, RATANBAI, TRILOK, GOPE and M. MUSHARAF.

AT THE LAMINGTON

NEXT SATURDAY

Football In Bombay

PROSPECTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON

By J. C. MAITRA

Bombay's football season is already on. The Nadkarni Cup which has been in progress at the Cooperage for some time, is nearing its close. Despite the panicky situation in the city some time ago, as many as forty teams entered the Competition. It is a pity the Jagannath Fishermen, who has won the Cup last year, withdrew from the fray at a late stage, as some of their players had left the city in the rush. However the tournament is as popular as ever. In fact the general attendances are bigger this year than in the previous seasons. It may be due to the presence of large number of soldiers and sailors in the City at the present moment. But the fact remains that the fare served from day to day is sufficiently attractive to draw them there. Nobody can deny that the standard of football in Bombay is rising very quickly, particularly among Indians.

Y. M. C. A. ROBBED

Last year the Y. M. C.A. were runners-up in this Tournament. Thereafter they went ahead with their mixed team—not "mixed" in the sense we have it in tennis, please, but a combination of Europeans Anglo-Indians and Indians—to top the First Division of the Harwood League. It was a great event in the history of civilian football in Western India. Since the year 1908 when the Young men had heralded their first League victory, no other "mufti" team had succeeded in dislodging the soldiers. It was rightly called a Soldiers' League. Now that the Y. M. C. A. has shown the way for the second time we may hope that the League Championship will remain with the civilians for some time yet.

W. I. A. A. AND B. E. S. T.

At the present moment I am not too sure of the Y. M. C. A. They have already succumbed in the Nadkarni Cup—and that to a singularly mediocre team. The reason for their downfall is that some of their best men have been "pinched" by other clubs. The lure of job is certainly more powerful than a club tie. But Mr Joseph Callan is not a man who would surrender his team to its fate. I have no doubt he will spare no pains to strengthen his side. By the time the season is half through I am sure he will build up a combination which will enhance the prestige of his Association.

The two teams who have greatly augmented their strength are the W.I.A.A. Staff and the B.E.S.T. The Automobilemen had a very lean year last season, after their promotion to the Senior Division of the League. Somehow they got unbalanced. This year Mr. Jehangir Patel, who takes a keen interest in the development and progress of his team, is determined to carry everything before him. The W.I.A.A. is already in the penultimate round of the Nadkarni Cup and it will not be at all surprising if he lifts it for a start.

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING OF BOMBAY?

The Tramwaymen seem to be equally set on achieving something great this season. Mr. E. M. Marques, who has the care of this promising side, is leaving no stone unturned to remove its defects. The B.E.S.T. has also reached the semi-final stage of the Nadkarni Cup. They may be depended upon to make a bold bid for the trophy. We are sure to hear a good deal about this team in the future.

There is another Indian team which is making steady progress is the Muslims Sports Club. Mr. H. M. H. Ahmed is doing everything he can to build up a side which will become the redoubtable Mohammedan Sporting of Bombay in name and fame. But for the communal tinge, I have full sympathy with his object.

The second string of the South Kanara Association has sprung a surprise by entering the penultimate round of the Nadkarni Cup. They had a good deal of luck on the way, I am, however, doubtful if it will last till the end. This association is doing tremendous spadework among the Kanara people in Bombay. But they have met with little success. The reasons for this I shall state on another occasion.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

The Nadkarni Cup will be followed by the Western India Championships. Nineteen teams, including all the prominent ones in the City have entered the list. It promises to be an interesting event prior to the Harwood League. The following ten teams will make up the Senior Division: Y.M.C.A. (last year's winners), Royal Berkshire Regiment, B.E.S.T., W.I.A.A. Staff, Muslims S.C., B. B. & C. I. Railway, City Police, Bombay Gymkhana, South Kanara and H. Q. Sub-Base Area.

The Berks, who have replaced the Welch Regiment, have still to create a reputation in Bombay. I shall not be at all surprised if they build up one much earlier than one expects. But they have heavy handicaps before them and if they fail to uphold the past traditions of their predecessors nobody will blame them. I shall write about the other teams in a week or two.

NEW REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

Bombay has again formed a Referees Association for football. It is called the Bombay Provincial Football Referees' Association. I do not know why the old Association went out of existence. But I do know how the new body came into being. It was suggested by Mr. S. C. Ghosh, one of our Class I Referees, and every one agreed with his proposal. Mr. D'Moir, President of the W. L. F. A, was elected President of the B. P R. T. A. and Mr. J. N. Chowdhury, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Football League, was elected to the Secretarial post. As Chowdhury had to leave Bombay suddenly—though for a temporary period, Mr. A. A. Taylor was entrusted with the responsible task of organising the new body. So far the work has gone on smoothly. It is stated that a large number of Indian referees have joined the Association and many young hands are being trained by Mr. E. J. Turner, the ever-energetic Secretary of the W. I. F. A. I trust the Association will render much useful service to the game in this City and the Presidency.

ROVERS CUP DIFFICULTIES

Football-lovers will no doubt feel very much disappointed to hear that during the next Rovers Tournament it will not be possible to invite up-country teams. What with the abolition of the Railway concessions, the prohibitive charges for putting up stands and the uncertain situation of the war, the W. I F. A. can hardly afford to shoulder the financial burden. It is up to the prominent club in the country to make the journey to Bombay, at their own expense, in quest of sport. But in these abnormal times we can hardly expect them to do so. Therefore we will have to make the best of the situation. We are indeed lucky that we are still able to continue our sporting activities even though on a limited scale.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNEY

I would however like the Inter-Provincial Tournament to be staged in Bombay. If the A. I. F. F. and the Provincial Associations agree, I think this can be done. It has been stated by Mr. Turner that the W. I. F. A. is unable to take up the financial responsibility of running the tournament which may go up to Rs. 25,000. The A. I. F. F. cannot be expected to shoulder a loss which may rush up to a huge dimension. In such a case, the Provincial Associations would do well to pay their own expenses and share the gate-receipts proportionately, after deduction of all expenses incurred by the W. I. F. A. The chief condition should be that no extra stands should be put up. I am sure most of the associations can afford to bear this loss. I have known prominent football and hocky teams travelling by third class from one end of the country to the other. Could they not do so now in these critical days? I should like the A. I. F. F. to move in this direction. There is every chance of the National Championship being held this year if such a move is made immediately.

DETENUS RELEASED FROM NASIK

N. L. Upadhaya, Member Of B.P.C.C. & Two Others Set Free

Mr. N. L. Upadhaya, a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and a prominent labour leader of Bombay, has been released to-day from Nasik Central Jail after about two years of detention. Friends and colleagues were present at the railway station at the time of his arrival.

Two other detenus have also been released along with Mr. Upadhaya. They are Messrs. Kanti Desai and Panikar.

This is the third batch of detenus released within past ten days from Nasik Jail.

Special Tribunal For Security Prisoners

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The first batch of 165 security prisoners have been intimated by the Government of Bengal of the ground on which they have been detained and invited to make representations of their case to the Special Tribunal recently set up by the Government to review their cases.

It is hoped the Tribunal will take up the individual cases by the last week of May.—United Press.

NAGPUR.—The C. P. Government has suspended nearly ten lakhs of land revenue during the current year in districts of Akola, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur. In the same districts land revenue totalling Rs. 2,86,000 has been remitted during the current financial year.

PRINCELY WEDDING IN BOMBAY

The marriage was celebrated recently in Bombay of Maharaj Kumar Khanderao, grandson of the late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda and cousin of the present Ruler of that State, with Rajkumari Nirmalaraje Ghatge, younger sister of the Chief of Kagal (Senior). A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

JAWAHAR'S TRIBUTE TO SOVIET

LUCKNOW, May 8.

"People may differ on many matters, political or economic, but few can withhold admiration from the Soviet Union for their human and cultural achievements. It would be a tragedy if their achievements ended in the storm of war. Therefore it is right that people holding different opinions on other subjects should meet together on a common platform to pay tribute to the Soviet for the great human advances it has made. I wish success to the conference." Thus says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement on the friends of the Soviet Conference, which is being held at Jalesagan, Partabgarh District, on May 16th and 17th, under the presidentship of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Such conferences, he adds, are desirable as they draw the attention of our people to some of the magnificent achievements of the Soviet Union.—A. P.

OLDEST UNIVERSITY IN THE WORLD

(Continued from Page 3)

then Al-Azhar is of no high value. But if on the other hand, we view education, primarily as a training of character, a process by which an effort is made not only to train the mind but to bring out what is best in him in nature, then, Al-Azhar is a great and unique institution.

No doubt, reforms are welcomed, slowly, persuasively, and they must come as if from Al-Azhar itself. The radical changes that are so comprehensively talked of in Egypt as being vitally necessary are interesting, but it would be unwise to force a revolution on so old and honourable an institution which, whatever its deficiencies in the eyes of those who fain would 'westernise' everything, is still the one home of Arabic learning that has kept its integrity during the assaults on Islam by Christian or pagan Powers.

Letters From Bombay Fail To Reach Goa In Due Time

Correspondents writing to their relatives in Goa, Portuguese India are intrigued to find that letters written as long as a fortnight before have not reached their destinations. Letters from the other side, of course, reach Bombay in time.

Inquiries made at the censor's office Bombay show that the delay is not caused there. The question arises where is the delay caused

The postal authorities would be well advised to look into this matter and see that the mails are not unnecessarily delayed.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Neila has a wonderful pet—
And the tiger-cub is fond of her too!

PLAYING AT TOPS—Drawing by Bro. P. S. Pandya.

Girdhar is fond of his garden
—And he loves and appreciates flowers!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A little sister has done an extraordinary sweet thing.

She has gone out of Bombay because, as she has written: "My parents have taken me. And I wonder if they would bring me back to Bombay in June when the schools will re-open after vacation, or make me stay away here!"

She is a brave girl, too. In her letter she says, "I am not afraid whether the Japanese come or the Germans. What will they ever dare do to me?....."

But, then, she wants to make the most of the time where she is. She reports, "In leisure time I read books. I am trying my hand on writing articles also. Do not be surprised if I send you shortly a number of contributions for 'PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper'. You will have to publish them."

Besides reading and writing, "I visit the quarters of the poor. They stay in small huts, and how many of them are there in one single hut! I do not know how they can stay!...."

She does not only visit the poor people; she tries to make friendships with them. Says she, "I sit with them on the floor, and we spin together on the Charkha. The smaller boys and girls play games, and I also play with them. Oh, Dada, we have a Balkan-ji-Bari here, to be sure."

In the cover she has enclosed a little piece of sweet-meat wrapped up in a paper. She has explained: "Mummy prepared some sweets, and when she gave me my share, I remembered you. I thought I could send you a piece along with this letter. It is very little, but you must eat it. And please don't laugh!"

That is the extraordinary sweet thing she has done. And that piece of sweetmeat was eaten by not less than twenty: So, certainly, we have enjoyed it....and I think the little sister heartily for such sweet remembrance!

* * *

We Live And Learn

"Grandad, Grandad, the birds be after your cat!" a voice shrilled out, as its owner of some three summers ran agitatedly down a garden path over whose box borders he could scarcely see.

"Silly little boy!" I called after him, with all the scorn of six superior years; "birds don't chase cats."

But that was in the old, old, far-off days, and I am wiser now. I looked from the window of an upper room not long ago, and to my horror saw a cat pounce upon a baby sparrow and make off with it.

I gave a shout which so startled the cat that it dropped the sparrow. Instantly the parent birds swooped down, and I saw them chase the cat, almost pecking it as it ran.

There came to me the echoes of a far-away, small, shrill voice crying, "Grandad, Grandad, the birds be after your cat!" and I reflected humbly that perhaps he was right, after all.

* * *

Ten Things To Remember

Bro. Ahmad Ismail has written that the following code of things has helped him a great deal:—

1. Resist temptation. 2. Never be idle. 3. Make few promises and be a man of your word. 4. Always speak the truth. 5. Never speak ill of any one. 6 Keep good company or none. 7. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. 8. Be honest in all your dealings. 9. Think before you answer any question. 10. Be kind and helpful to every human being.

* * *

About Radio Waves

Sis. Freny Daruwalla has sent the following for publication:—

When you are listening to your favourite radio programme you are actually hearing it before the audience in the studio of a theatre from which it is being broadcast, even though you may be 1,000 miles away.

Like light waves, radio waves travel through the ether at a speed of over 11,000,000 miles a minute. Sound waves travel through air at the comparatively tortoise-like speed of 12 1/2 miles a minute.

The studio listener gets his programme via air, you get yours via ether, so you are ahead of him. This difference in the conducting medium is also noticeable during a thunderstorm. You see the flash of lightning before you here thunderclap, although in reality the flash and thunderclap occur simultaneously.

A soldier killed in battle could never hear the sound of the cartridge firing the bullet that caused his death since the bullet travels faster than the sound.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full .....

.....

Address.....

.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

An open air class of children—It's a grand idea, indeed!

2 TABLETS

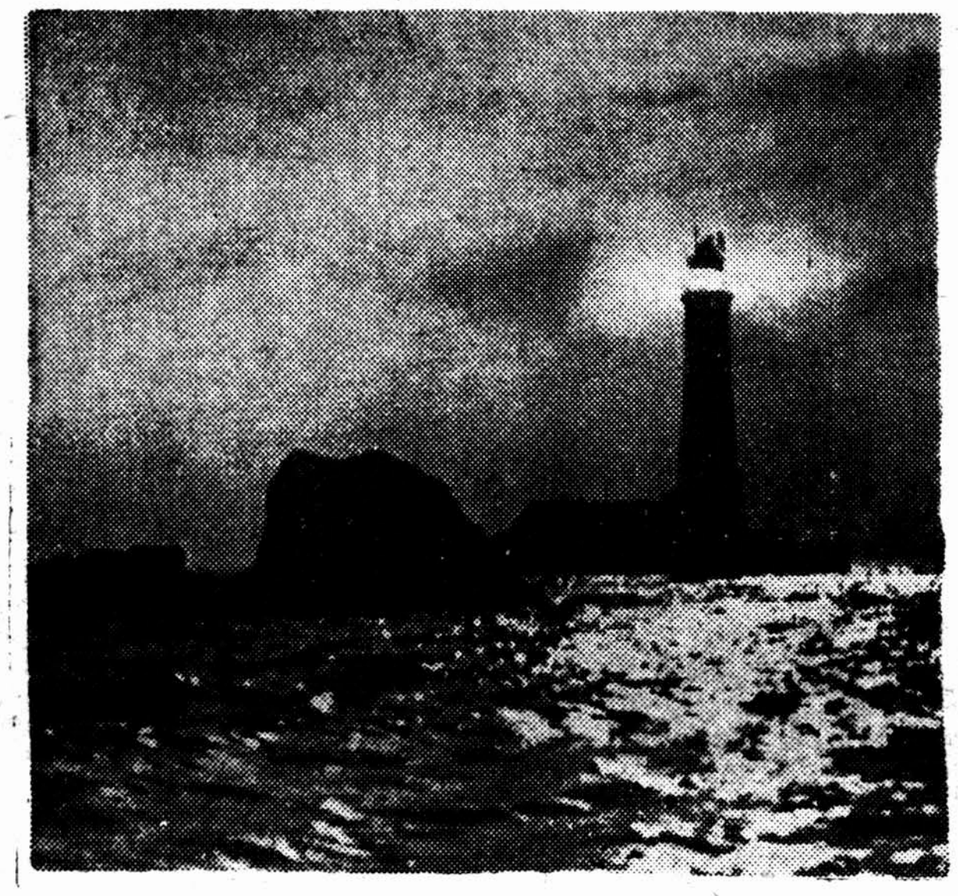
OR 10 DROPS
will brace and invigorate you

Phosferine is the finest tonic for strengthening you. When you feel gloomy and depressed Phosferine enables you to keep carrying on. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality. Get a bottle of this really great tonic now!

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.



One of the most important lighthouses maintained by Trinity House.

An old print showing Trinity House as it appeared in the eighteenth century.

Romance Of Trinity House

Cradle Of The Royal Navy

By George Godwin

King Alfred, sometimes called the Father of the British Navy, founded a charity for the succouring of mariners; and it is claimed that the Trinity House of today can trace descent from that charity.

That may not be true, but it is certain that Archbishop Stephen Langton, in the reign of King John (1199-1216), founded an institution with aims identical with those of the modern Trinity House, a corporation of "godly disposed men who for the actual suppression of evil disposed persons bringing ships to destruction by the showing forth of false beacons do bind themselves together in the love of Lord Christ, in the name of the Masters and Fellows of the Trinity Guild, to succour from the dangers of the sea all who are beset upon the coasts of England to feed them when a hungered and athirst, to bind up their wounds and to build and light proper beacons for the guidance of mariners."

Royal Charter

To this body Henry VIII gave a Charter. The Brethren, then established at Deptford, were playing the role on London River now performed by the port of London Authority. Stowe, in his famous Survey of London, tells us that their licence was necessary before a citizen could erect mills at London Bridge.

Naturally enough when the river was menaced by an enemy the King called on Trinity House to organize the defences.

The Brethren had studied the subject for centuries. In the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) they drove piles across the Thames Estuary. In the reign of Richard II they set up warning beacons on the Essex and Kent shores.

When the Armada sailed up the Channel, the little English ships which composed the make-shift Fleet were directed by the Guild of Mariners of Trinity House, their notions of defence then taking the form of the offensive.

Problem Of Pirates

In the reigns of James I (1603-1625) and Charles I (1625-1649) Trinity House wrestled with the perpetual problem presented by the French and Spanish pirates who infested the coastal waters. And at this time, too, the Corporation began systematically to buoy and beacon the whole coast line—work which is still in its hands.

When Charles I wished to build a ship 124 feet by the keel and of 46 feet beam, the Brethren prevented the undertaking. No port in the Kingdom, they said, could shelter a ship like that, drawing 22 feet of water. And the King bowed before their authority and caused to be built two smaller ships, as they devised.

The pilots who guide ships on British rivers wear the badge of Trinity House. The Corporation has granted licenses to mariners for this work ever since the reign of James I.

Trinity House also helped to choose worthy masters for the King's ships. In 1652, the "Resolution" being then ready for sea, the Brethren were called upon to "recommend an able, godly, and well-affected Mariner to take charge of her as master."

Greatest Event

As we know from Pepys' Diary (he was himself onetime Master) the Elder Brethren were called in when the fleet of de Reuter lay in the Thames Estuary and threatened the capital. They then decided to use block ships and named Gallions Reach and Blackwell Point as the best points.

The greatest event in the history of the Trinity House was its defence against the threatened invasion of Napoleon. The organization of the Thames defences was entrusted to the Elder Brethren who recommended that ten frigates, which they would equip, officer and man, should be moored across the Thames in the Hope.

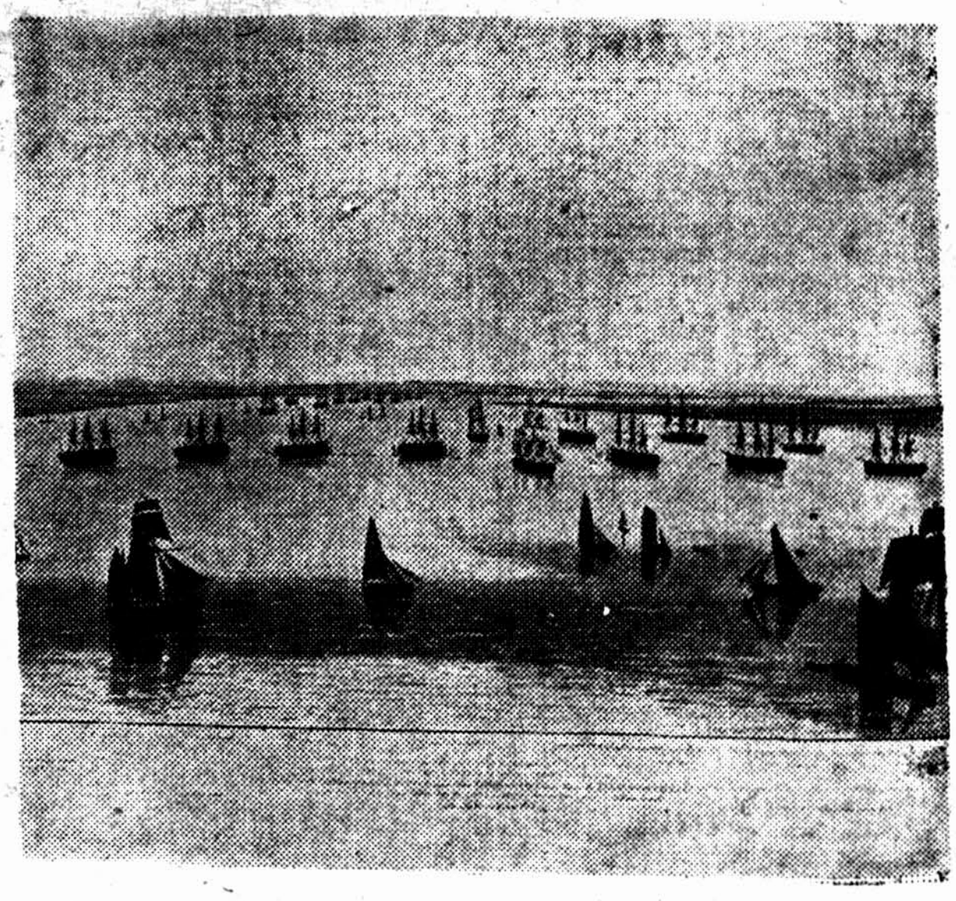
The Elder Brethren

This was done, the force being styled the Royal Trinity House Volunteer Artillery. Pitt himself was colonel. A year later, Trinity House was busy ridding the river's fairways of the sunken ships, and the volunteer force was disbanded. Invasion had threatened; but the threat had never materialized. In the House of Commons the Prime Minister thanked the Corporation for its work.

To-day the Corporation consist of a Master, Deputy Master, four Wardens and eight Assistants. Men of high distinction are made Honorary Elder Brethren. The

(Continued on page 20)

A Southerland aquatint, showing the Board Room as it was in the eighteenth century.



This aquatint shows the frigates which were placed across the Thames by Trinity House and manned by 1,200 volunteers of the "Trinity House Royal Artillery Corps", when England was threatened with invasion by Napoleon in 1803.

OH! THIS TALK ABOUT COOKING!

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

It Is Not Only Boring And Inopportune But It's A Snare And A Delusion

By K. U. KINI

Last week we published Mr. M. Srinivas' lament on "the Decay of Culinary Art." Now another 'mere male' rushes where angels fear to tread—in realms feminine!

There is nothing which I hate more in life than to see one writing about cooking or hear one talking about it. Not that I have an appetite of a mouse, nor that I suffer from a chronic dyspepsia or some such rich men's disease. I must confess that I am a slave of good food and love to see giants with ravenous appetites at tables.

But there I draw the line. I watch the interesting process and don't talk or write about it. While eating may be a man's job, as it were, talking or writing about it must be that of a woman's. I have no opinion in the matter of cooking, at any rate no opinion which I can express in public. And if another man has any, the less he proclaims it the better; because it is not his domain and he will be rightly dubbed as a despicable intruder, who shamelessly mouths his knowledge.

Tomato Soup Bores

Moreover, I have a special reason to consider cooking as a sealed subject for men. I regard people who talk with eloquence of the ruddy glory of tomato soup or about unpronounceable dishes in the prime haunts of carnivores in Bombay or any other city the vilest of bores. The sooner they are silenced, the better it is for humanity.

Food, which is natural and excellent in the mouth, can be a sad and gloomy tyrant when it manages to annex the mind. It can be palatable on the tongue, but it can never be so, if it becomes a matter of the tongue.

Paved With Good Intentions

It is with these sad thoughts or a prejudice, as you may call it, that I happened to read Mr. Srinivas' article on cooking.

The moment I read, the first two lines mourning the dying art, I thought how appropriate it was for the Editor to have put it on the Women's page, so that he might be shown up, slandered, hanged and quartered for this unpardonable offence. To all men of my ilk, that page is the editor's refrigerator.

But as I went through the article, it struck me that Mr. Srinivas might have been an unconscious victim of an organised racket against hotels. So far I know that racket has failed in Bombay, and, in my opinion, deservedly so. I have seen people writing about two annas' riceplates, without mentioning the dishes they get. That Bombay hotels can give such a nice "spread" at such a low rate and, in spite of soaring prices, shows the high and noble traditions of Bombay hotel-keepers. In fact their very efforts to get rid of the Shop Assistants' Act are paved with good intentions towards their customers. They want this Act to go, so that they can give better service, more tasty and less hastily prepared dishes.

But the journalists who go to them with a prejudice, and with an appetite which is out of all proportion to the length of their purse, have thrown the gauntlet without knowing that the dice is heavily loaded against them. Have not these hotel-keepers seen this tribe of gluttons eating till their eyes started out of their heads—and that on credit! "The fitchew nor the soiled horse goes to it with a less riotous appetite." There are times when these ungrateful wretches, mistaking, as the hotel-keepers say, whole dark-brown chilly for a cockroach in a dish of curry, have made unnecessary fuss over it. Not content with sniffing at the dish, shouting against the 'boy', thumping their fists on the table, they have, in a sickening manner, called the attention of the crowd at the tables. After that every customer goes crazy. Thereafter not a day passes when the customer goes out without grousing.

Poison?

This is not all. The journalist then goes all out, reels off columns of matter, calling hotel food poison and says that the hotel-keepers are a fraud on the public, as they serve cat-flesh as chicken. This racket, in whatever manner you organise it, is not only insensible, to say the least, but impolitic in these days of voluntary evacuation of women and children

This reminds me of another prevailing belief that this so-called evacuation of women is an euphemism. It is a fraud on old women. The method adopted to rush out wives by some young men and rope in mothers from distant places where they have been able to bear the wrench bravely and for such a long time is an ingenious one. And the story goes that these old women who had gone away in a huff, because their sons sided with their wives as against their mothers, waited patiently for the day when they could wreak their vengeance on these "educated" girls. It must be remembered that the tastes of these youngmen have always been exquisite and the cooking of the mothers of the nineties, excellent and painstaking.

Complications Ahead

The cravings of these young men have now returned. Their affections for their wives have given place to yearnings for their mothers who are now completely kept in the dark about the dark and sinister designs of their sons or perhaps the daughters-in-law!

For me there is no choice. I do not like to live on raw tomatoes, green vegetables, charcoal biscuits and water. Much less do I like the very idea of repression of appetite I believe there are many in this city who are in a similar plight at this particular period when the stars seem to favour hotel-keepers and cooks.

I do not suggest that Mr. Srinivas belongs to the category of men who are engaged in the anti-hotel racket. He is not upto any game. But to raise this subject at this stage leads to complications.

The way he has waxed eloquent over cooking, may lead one to the belief that he is a large and russet man, weighing between ten and fifteen stones. I know that he is thin as a weed. He only wants to take up cudgels on behalf of the Edwardian cooking and delicate appetites and in doing so he cannot help condemning current tastes and methods in public-houses.

But I wish he had better kept silent about it. Three months ago I would have considered this question of taste espoused by men either impertinent or boring. Now this business seems to be a snare and a delusion. Thank God, we have not yet come to the days of coupons and rationing!

THERE IS DANGER IN YOUR NAIL POLISH, MADAM!

One evening a woman who had arranged a trip to London next day put the finishing touch to her toilette by lacquering her finger-nails.

By morning an intense red rash had spread over face, neck and eyelids. This was the second time inflammation had appeared after nail-polishing, but in neither instance had the rash sprouted on her hands or fingers, writes "News Review".

Expert opinion pronounced that the skin inflammation was dermatitis, caused by the nail lacquer.

Few other cases have been reported in Great Britain; in America there have been several examples of dermatitis due to use of dyed and colourless nail lacquer.

Over a period of a year, nine patients were examined; in each case the inflammation began on the face and only later spread to the skin round the finger-nails. Doctors suggested that the rash was caused by contact between the lacquered nails and the cheeks, eyelids and skin. When the use of lacquer stopped the rash faded, but reappeared when it was resumed.

Cuticle removers with liquor potassae as active ingredient often cause inflammation of the skin round the nail. Manufacturers know this and sometimes make their products so weak as to be almost ineffective.

Efforts made in the U. S. to discover the toxic constituents in nail lacquer met with little cooperation from manufacturing firms. Researchers were merely told that particular products were absolutely beyond suspicion.

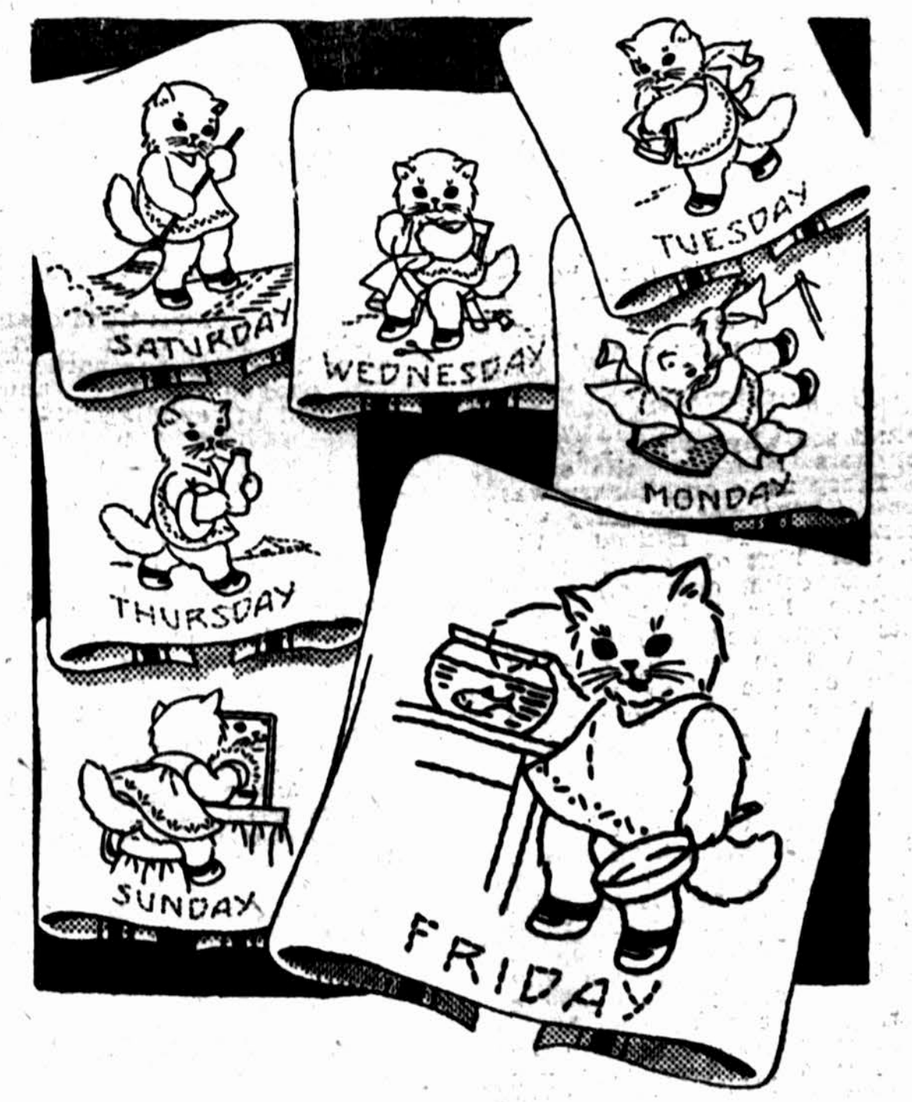
Four constituents normally make up reputable nail lacquers: (1) a body consisting of cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids and a resin; (2) a plasticiser; (3) a solvent; (4) a dye, unless the lacquer happens to be colourless.

Tests made on 29 different U.S. compounds gave inconclusive results. All that could be stated was: highly coloured lacquers did not appear any more dangerous than the untinted; a few substances which occasionally caused dermatitis in other circumstances might sometimes do the same when included in a nail lacquer. Three mentioned were formaldehyde (powerful disinfectant gas), cresol (compound from coal tar or wood tar), and turpentine, a liquid from certain species of pine trees.

American children use nail lacquer at a much earlier age than British children, but, stated the British Medical Journal last week, no other cases of lacquer dermatitis have been found in children, in women who lacquer their toenails, or in men who use colourless lacquer for their finger-nails

Allergy might cause cosmetic dermatitis in certain instances, also in occasional cases from the use of lipstick and coloured salves.

PLAYFUL KITTEN TOWELS



Hand embroidered linen towels are excellent for gifts, whether they are for Christmas, house warming, shower or wedding presents. The kittens busy themselves with a different task on each day of the week. They may be embroidered in black for silhouettes.

Little People Of London

A Visite To East End After A Year Of Blitz

By SIDNEY HORNIBLOW

You know what London's East End is like: tiny houses, narrow streets, dark old warehouses, and miles and miles of docks. It is autumn now. Every night that falls means two or three more minutes of darkness. A year ago that darkness was made livid by the flames from Hitler's bomb. London was set on fire!

A year ago ... what is the East End like today? Stepney ... Limehouse ... Shoreditch—a teeming cauldron of humanity; Cockneys and Chinese, Poles and Czechs, Slavs and Latins And all of them Londoners. Rich and poor—mostly poor ... in pocket but not in spirit.

Unforgettable Little Home

I've been down to talk to these people to see what life is like for them today, a year after their first bad blitz. I drove through the busy City streets as the bank clerks and typists were going home to their tea. The streets got narrower, the buildings dingier. I stopped outside the big square premises of a social welfare centre. The caretaker's widow invited me in to her unforgettable little home.

'We found my husband dead just where you're standing, by the fireplace,' she said. I moved a little self-consciously. 'And down here behind the kitchen table,' she said, 'baby was sleeping, just as if nothing happened. The table saved her. Something made me turn her cot round the other way that night. If her head had been this end she'd have been dead ... just like Dad'.

I looked round and there was Dad's picture hanging on the wall in the little bed-sitting room. Through in the kitchen the gas-stove was polished so that you could see your face in it. 'You never saw such a mess as it was after the bomb,' she said. 'But there, I've straightened things up as well as I can. And they don't look so bad, do they? Why, when I think what some folks have gone through, I reckon I'm lucky.' She talked on eagerly.

'You know,' she said, 'I went away for a week or two, but somehow or other I couldn't stick it being away from home; could'nt seem to sleep somehow. Everyone seemed strange in the country. It's not like being here among the folk you know. I've lived in this place for thirty-four years, and I suppose it seems like home now. Home! And people you know. That's why you'll never get folks from these parts to stay away in the country for good. We were born here, and I reckon we belong here.'

She looked at the little picture on the wall. 'I'm just carrying on where Dad left off,' she said. 'He always did say I knew as much about the job as he did. Yes, that's where they found him just where you're standing now, sir, by the fireplace.' By the fireplace. It was gleaming as bright as the light in her eyes. She was a good sort. Genuine. Honest-to-goodness. Hard-working.

I went up another flight of stairs to the warden's flat on the first-floor of the old tenement. He plunged off on his story with scarcely a word of introduction. 'Now, old Mrs. Abrahams', he said. 'There was a woman, she was terribly smashed up. We lifted her on to a stretcher. Her husband held her hand. 'Izzy', she said, "don't go. Don't let them take me away. You stay with me, Izzy, won't you? Can you see me, Izzy? I'm afraid I shall look an awful sight when this is over. Will you still love me, Izzy?"

'Well, the're living quietly in a country hostel now.' The old warden looked up. 'But they'll be back soon,' he said.

I plugged him with questions. 'What's the health of the people been like?' I asked him.

'Amazing! Do you know,' he said, 'it seems sometimes as if there have been miracles worked down here. If you'd seen those folks, thousands of them, down in those dark, damp shelters in the early days you'd have said they'd all have died before the bombs could get them. And yet there's been less illness here than there's been for years.'

Healthy Shelters

I could see why when I toured the shelters later in the evening. Every nook and corner was spotless. There was running water sanitation. I noticed the sweet, cool hint of disinfectant; there was calm, order, efficiency everywhere. Each little family had its appointed corner. The bedding was in neat bundles. At the end of the long rows of bunks there was a young nurse on duty for the night, just like a hospital ward.

'How about work?' I said 'Is there anything doing in the East End now, or is everything shut down?'

'Shut down?' he said. 'Not likely! Why there's more work here than people to do it. That's one of the reasons why those who were sent away to the country keep drifting back. They know there's work here for them. And apart from that, you can't keep women away from their homes. The children fret. The wives wonder what their husbands are up to. And in any case they know everybody. here In the country they don't know anybody. They feel they're strangers. And they don't like accepting charity.

'But the men get on all right without them. They can cook, you know. And they can keep a house ship-shape. I think, as a matter of fact, some of them are glad to get shot of the womenfolk for a bit.'

His Friends

I met old John William a few streets away. John is sixty-two, and I found him in the stables, under the great railway arches. His red face peered out from behind a row or horses' back legs. 'Come in,' he said 'Come and look at my rabbits!' Right away in the corner I found the neat rows of hutches.

'What are you going to do with them?' I said. 'Eat them?'

'Well, I may do,' he said. 'But I just like them, that's all. They're company, you know. Them and the horses. I look after them when there's a raid on. Just give 'em a shout now and then and let 'em know I'm here. They don't mind S'long as they know someone's about. And nothing'd get me away from th is place. Shelter? No fear. What do I want with a shelter? The horses should I? No, I guess I5m all right. I offered to do some fire-watching down town for 'em, but they told me I was too old.

'Yes, the wife was killed early on, over in that house on the corner there. I go there now and again. Just to look at the old place. There's a room where I keep a few of her things. There isn't much else to it now.'

I left him with his horses and his rabbits. I'm afraid John William was a bit too much for me. I'm beaten when I come up against men like that. I can't stand the look in their eyes. They're too different from the rest of us. Too steadfast, too naked in their simplicity.

At the door of the stables there was an old porcelain bath full of water. The horses used it as a drinking trough. 'Used to belong to the rich folks at the top o the street,' said John. 'Don't know where they've gone to, you can't see their house now.'

I walked along by the railway arches, and then I turned out into the deserted roadway. This was the Street of the Ever-Open Doors.

The bombs had blown them open and they'd stayed open. The grass grew high in the gardens. I stopped outside No. 97, and then I walked in quietly just as if I were walking in a churchyard.

The plaster from the ceiling was strewn over everything. There was a child's exercise book on the floor. It was open at the geography lesson. And there in childish handwriting I read that 'Marrackech and Casablanca are important towns in Morocco...' The dust was thick. I couldn't r any more. I didn't want to. The electric light hanging from the ceiling swayed in the wind. The golden shade flapped round it like a tattered shirt. There wasn't a window in the place, of course.

I picked my way through broken slates and plaster to the parlour at the back. The floor was simply strewn with pathetic relics. Relics of a home gone by. A pair of blue knickerbockers; a girl's handbag; cups and plates and shoes just as blast had flung them together. The table was thick with dust. And there was a little perfume bottle. 'Lily of the Valley' it said on it. The Valley of the Shadow of Death.

I went through to the scullery. There was the washing-up half done. In an old basket there were vegetables—carrots and potatoes, white with mildew. The copper was half full of water. Egg cups were covered in dust. Out in the garden the sunflowers nodded in the breeze. The chrysanthemums were nearly ready to come out. All along the little gardens, flowers were glowing brightly, struggling up to the light above the racing weeds and grass.

Flowers!

I went back into the street again. I found a group of children waiting by the car. They had bunches of flowers in their hands.

'Where did you get them?' I asked. 'From the gardens, of course! We come out every night to pick them.' 'For my Mum!' said one of them.

I asked them why they weren't in the country away from the bombs. 'But we've been and we don't like it,' they said 'The people there are so funny. They won't let us do what we like. We couldn't pick flowers and they wouldn't let us take the apples. No. we like it better here. It's home. We can do what we like.'

There's a problem for somebody in these children. It's the young ones, the 'under fives' are the real trouble. The mothers want to work in the factories There's work to do and the wages are good. But who's to look after the children?

And then at the other end of the scale there are the old folks. The Citizens' Advice Bureau and the Red Cross and Welfare Associations do an incredible service in helping them. They clothe them and house them and set them on their way, over and over again after the bombs have fallen.

The firemen and air-raid wardens are their protectors, the police are like brothers to them. The priests are like sons and uncles and friends rolled into one. The churches have been bombed to bits; the priests and curates carry on... the living image of the Word of God.

That's the way it is in the East End of London to-day. In the back streets and the narrow dockside alleys, desolation and destruction and silence. In the wide main streets and the big new steel an dcocrete wharves and warehouses work goes on.

Nearly every shop that's open has moved from the street round the corner. The people who have 'seen it through' from the beginning are carrying on with higher hopes and greater confidence.

Those who have been away in the country are coming back. You can't stop them. It's human nature. Life surges on. The shadows of death and destruction fall suddenly, but they're soon forgotten, and the sun comes over the hill each morning.

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ROMANCE OF TRINITY HOUSE

(Continued From Page 18)

Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, is one of the Elder Brethren, and is proud to wear the uniform of this rank.

The active Elder Brethren are the pick of our Mercantile Marine, two or three Elder Brethren are Royal Navy officers of high rank.

From Deptford, its original home, the Corporation moved to Trinity House, Tower Hill. It is responsible in England and Wales for the establishment and upkeep of lighthouses, buoys, fog-signals and pilotage, for attending to all navigational dangers, such as wrecked ships, and, in maritime cases in the law courts, it provides Nautical Assessors for the High Court of Admiralty.

In war-time, the guiding beams from lightship and lighthouse cannot be shown to warn ships of rocks and sandbanks, since they would serve to guide enemy as well as friendly craft. But the work of Trinity House goes on—as important as ever before in its long history.

Clothing Of Vestal Virgins

Hindu Mahant And Congress Leaders Honoured At Unique Catholic Ceremony

(From A Correspondent).

On the 25th March there was a simple but unique ceremony of Vesting or clothing of nuns of the Order of the Sisters of Charity at the Holy Angels' Convent, Belvedere, Kankanady, a mile eastwards from the Municipal limits of Mangalore, on the outskirts of a hill. The occasion was rendered notable from the fact that at this purely Catholic function, among the honoured guests were several prominent Hindus including His Highness the Jogi Maharaja of Kadri Mutt, Mangalore, and Rao Bahadur K. T. Alva Retired Director of Agriculture and a Muktessor of the Kadri Temple. The Jogi Maharaja was there in his capacity as the landlord of his tenants who have donned the garb of Sisters of Charity and who minister to the lepers, orphans and T. B. patients in South Kanara, besides conducting other charitable and educational Institutions. His Lordship Dr. V. R. Fernandes, D. D. Bishop of Mangalore, officiated. Strange as it may seem, the present Bishop of Mangalore, was born and bred and grew in age and wisdom, on a plot of land belonging to the Kadri Mutt and within its immediate shadows.

FOLLOWERS OF MACHHENDRA NATH.

The Jogis of Kadri Mutt belong to a Society or Order of Yogis or Contemplatives with headquarters in the Punjab and spread from the Himalayas down south. They have four Mutts in South Kanara and one in Yellore in Mysore Territory. The one religious foundation in Kanara not under the Kadri Jogis is at Dharamasthala managed by the Jains, but founded by a 'Chela' of Kadri Jogi Naths years before, who seceded with the consent of the then head of the Jogi order, Maya Machhendra Nath.

After the service in the Church, group photos were taken of nuns who were vested, of those that made their vows, of others who were formally admitted into the Order and a large number of nuns, priests, visitors, parents of nuns and friends sitting with His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore and His Highness the Jogi Arasu (Maharaja). In the evening a large concourse of friends, relations and others came into two school compounds of the Sisters of Charity for tea parties. Prominent leaders of the District Court Bar and of the Congress party in Kanara, such as, among others, Rao Bahadur P. R. R. Punja, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Shri B. Vaikunta Baliga, B.A. B.L., and Shri K. R. Achar, M A. B. L. sat with the Jogi Arasu Nathji for a group photo also. Toasts of the Catholic guests and of the nuns were proposed by Mr J. P Rego, tile merchant and of the Arasu and Hindu guests by Mr. Jerome A. Saldanha, B.A. LL.B., Retired Assistant and Sessions Judge, member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. Alex A. Pais, B.A. LL.B. Advocate, High Court, expressing the thanks of the gathering to the Jogi Arasu Maharajah in Hindustani, as he is from Upper India, lately come to the Gadi in these parts remarked that the Jogi Maharaja of Kadri Mutt had came there to grace the occasion in his capacity as the landlord of some of the new Indian Sisters of Charity. It was gracious of him to do so. He had thus shown the innate courtesy of the great religious teachers of India, the heads of Mutts and their disciples.

INDIA—LAND OF TOLERATION

"Mother India is a land of toleration. Her sons and daughters whether Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs or Jains are gracious to all people who suffer injustice, and eagerly welcome them to settle in their midst, and to follow their individual avocations, cultures, and scripts even. The same is to be said of China. China and India form half of the total population of the world, according to Generallissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and though neighbours, had never had ambitions, in their whole history of thousands of years, on each others' territory or wealth. Hitler is dislodging all the great Contemplative and Monastic Orders in Europe, wherever his mailed fist has powers to strike. These Orders could be invited to India to do for India, what they did for Europe, to make Indian masses self-sufficient, and independent economically, and thereby politically."

A group-photograph taken on the occasion of the ceremony of "Vesting" or clothing of nuns of the Order of the Sisters of Charity at Kankanady, Mangalore. The Jogi Maharaja of Kadri Mutt is seen seated fifth from the left in the central row.

THE ART OF P. T. REDDY

(Continued from page 5)

In September last year Reddy at great expense brought out a Portfolio of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, (18 plates in all) priced at Rs. 25. Reproductions of some of the works I have referred to in this article are to be found in this portfolio. In spite of encouraging sales, Reddy has yet to realise his initial outlay, and pay off the debts incurred by him in that connection

In October last year, again, Reddy and four other progressive artists—in great hopes and with commendable enterprise—held an exhibition of their works in the Bombay Art Society Salon, styling themselves 'The Bombay Group of Contemporary Artists' The Exhibition was a success! But each of the artists incurred rather heavy expense because of the exhibition and because of the brochure they published and tried to sell at Rs. 2 a copy.

In the last year Reddy has had to maintain himself solely by the sale of his pictures He has been lucky enough to realise thereby an income sufficient to maintain a combination lodging and studio, pay for his models and the costly materials of his craft, and also to keep himself going and put on a brave face before the world.

Happy Signs

Reddy has not taken to art with the romantic and ruthlessly scheming ambition to make a name and a fortune. Nor is he consumed by any selfless flame to awaken the dormant aesthetic sense in the ancient and great peoples of India

He may in idealistic moments of artistic integrity affirm that he paints for his own self-expression, and not for appreciation or approbation, nor for reward or recompense. And as is incumbent on every pioneer, he may pretend to be unperturbed by neglect or adverse criticism. Yet, at times, he is humiliated to the point of despondency by lack of appreciation. He is always optimistic, always daring and full of hope—but is easily put out.

Reddy is a self-critical and conscientious artist, open to new influences and ideas, ever experimenting and earnestly seeking newer, more vital and significant forms—ever emerged in the flux and strife of life—all of which are happy signs in a pioneer artist.

Reddy has received a commission of Rs. 5,000 to paint for the dining hall of the palace at Hyderabad of Raja Ram Deo of Wanaparthy. I have seen the snatches he has prepared one of elephants passing through the court-yard of a palace and another of groups of women rhythmically set out in a similar setting Both the sketches unlike him other murals are lively in theme and bright in tone and contrast—such as to relieve the sombre dignity of the setting they are intended to adorne.

Here's to his success!

They Stole A Train!

CHINA'S AMAZING GUERILLAS AT WORK

A Japanese military train fully loaded with war supplies from Taiyuan slowly climbed a steep incline near Linfen Station in Southern Shansi. It was midnight and the winter air was chill. The guards drowsed or gossiped inside the central-heated coaches. None observed eerie figures creeping about the place. After a couple of minutes the train regained speed and soon reached Linfen.

Suddenly explosions sounded and gasoline stored on the platform went up in a sheet of flame. Machine-gun fire volleyed. The train guards rushed out to the platform, but of attackers there were no signs. While the Japanese stood in bewilderment, the train pulled quietly out of the station on its way south without the guards and without waiting for the signal to proceed.

Thus Captain Lee's plan succeeded without a hitch. For early in the evening the Chinese guerilla leader had gathered his 200 volunteers together in the Willow Village for a momentous meeting. In the village temple, lighted by a few candles and lanterns, Lee addressed his men.

"Comrades," he said, "The season of snow is approaching To keep fighting, all of you need thick clothing and some ammunition. I have just received information from the north that a Japanese supply train is coming this way and will probably arrive by midnight. If we can get hold of this train, we need have no worries about the winter On board are enough Japanese army overcoats for a couple of thousands of us and canned goods and ammunition to last us for months."

"But", he continued, "though I intend to get the supplies at all costs, I wish to avoid bloodshed as much as possible, so I am calling for 50 volunteers to undertake this dangerous mission Who comes with me:"

The whole band wanted to go, but Captain Lee picked the 50 with the coolest heads and sharpest eyes to whom he gave his instructions. These he sent to the slope, where they clambered to the tops of the carriages like American hoboes. When they reached Linfen, hand-grenades set the gasoline store ablaze.

When the tumult broke out in the station, all the guards went down to find out what was the trouble. The engine driver and the fireman were on the point of getting down, when they felt rings of steel against their necks. Under compulsion they started the train immediately.

Meanwhile other guerillas encircled the station and kept on firing to draw the funfire of the Japanese and, if necessary, to stop pursuit of the train

The train was halted a few miles from the scene of the daring attack. There the rest of the guerillas were waiting with several trucks captured from the Japanese during an earlier engagement. After a night of feverish activity under the direction of the capable captain, they obtained all they required for a winter campaign behind the Japanese lines

I SAW 'REPULSE' & 'PRINCE OF WALES' GO DOWN

(Continued from page 2)

are about six cables from her. A snottie, or midshipman, runs past, calls as he goes: "Prince of Wales' steering gear gone." It doesn't seem possible that those slight-looking planes could do that to her.

The planes leave us, having apparently dropped all their bombs and torpedoes. I don't believe it is over, though. "Look, look," shouts someone, "there's a line in the water right under our bows, growing longer on the starboard side! A torpedo that missed us. Wonder where it'll stop." The Prince of Wales signals us again, asking if we've been torpedoed. Our Captain Tennant replies: "Not yet. We've dodged nineteen." Six stokers arrive on the flag-deck. They are black with smoke and oil and in need of first aid. They are ushered down to the armoured citadel at the base of the mainmast. The Prince of Wales' list is increasing. There is a great rattle of empty two-pounder cordite cases as Chicago Piano boys gather up the empties and clear for further action.

A Mortally Wounded Tiger

Twelve-twenty p.m. . . . The end is near, although I didn't know it. A new wave of planes appears, flying around us in formation and gradually coming nearer. The Prince of Wales lies about ten cables astern of our port side. She is helpless. They are making for her. I don't know how many. They are splitting up our guns as we realize they are after her, knowing she can't dodge their torpedoes. So we fire at them to defend the Prince of Wales rather than attend to our own safety.

The only analogy I can think of to give an impression of the Prince of Wales in those last moments is of a mortally wounded tiger trying to beat off the coup de grace. Her outline is hardly distinguishable in smoke and flame from all her guns except the fourteen-inchers. I can see one plane release a torpedo. It drops nose heavy into the sea and churns up a small wake as it drives straight at the Prince of Wales. It explodes against her bows. A couple of seconds later another explodes amidships and another astern.

Gazing at her turning over on the port side with her stern going under and with dots of men leaping from her, I am thrown against the bulkhead by a tremendous shock as the "Repulse" takes a torpedo on her port side astern. With all others on the flag-deck I am wondering where it came from, when the "Repulse" shudders gigantically. Another torpedo.

Now men cheering with more abandon than at a Cup Final. What the heck is this? I wonder. Then see it is another plane down. It hits the sea in flames also. There have been six so far as I know. My notebook, which I have got before me is stained with oil and is ink-blurred. It says "Third torp".

The "Repulse" now listing badly to port. The loudspeakers speak for the last time: "Everybody on main deck."

We all troop down ladders, most orderly except for one lad who climbs the rail and is about to jump when an officer says: "Now then—come back—we are all going your way." The boy came back and joined the line. It seemed slow going. Like all the others. I suppose I was tempted to leap to the lower deck, but the calmness was catching. When we got to the main deck the list was so bad our shoed feet could not grip the steel deck. I kicked off mine, and my damp stocking-ed feet made for sure movement. Nervously opening my cigarette case I found I hadn't a match. I offered a cigarette to a man beside me. He said: "Ta! Want a match?" We both lit up and puffed once or twice. He said: "We'll be seeing you, mate" and I replied: "Hope so. Cheerio."

We were all able to walk down the ship's starboard side, she lay so much over to port. We all formed a line along a big protruding anti-torpedo blister, from where we had to jump some twelve feet into a sea which was black—I discovered it was oil. I remember jamming my cap on my head, drawing a breath and leaping. Oh, I forgot—the last entry in my notebook was: "Sank about 12-20 p.m." I made it before leaving the flag-deck. In the water I glimpsed the "Prince of Wales" bows disappearing.

Kicking with all my strength, I with hundreds of others tried to get away from the "Repulse" before she went under, being afraid of getting drawn under in the whirlpool. I went in the wrong direction, straight into the still spreading oil patch, which felt almost as thick as velvet. A wave hit me and swung me round so that I saw the last of the Repulse. Her underwater pla'es were painted a bright, light red. Her bows rose high as the air trapped inside tried to escape from underwater forward regions, and there she hung for a second or two and easily slid out of sight.

Swimming In A Sea Of Oil

I had a tremendous feeling of loneliness, and could see nothing capable of carrying me. I kicked, lying on my back, and felt my eyes burning as the oil crept over me, in mouth, nostrils and hair. When swamped by the waves I remember seeing the water I spurted from my mouth was black. I came across two men hanging on to a round lifebelt. They were black, and I told them they looked like a couple of Al Jolsons. They said: "Well, we must be a trio, 'cos you're the same." We were joined by another, so we had an Al Jolson quartet on one lifebelt. It was too much for it, and in the struggle to keep it lying flat on the sea we lost it.

We broke up, with the possibility of meeting again, but none of us would know the other, owing to the complete mask of oil. I kicked, I must confess somewhat panicky, to escape from the oil, but all I achieved was a bumping into a floating paravane. Once again there were four black faces with red eyes gathered together in the sea.

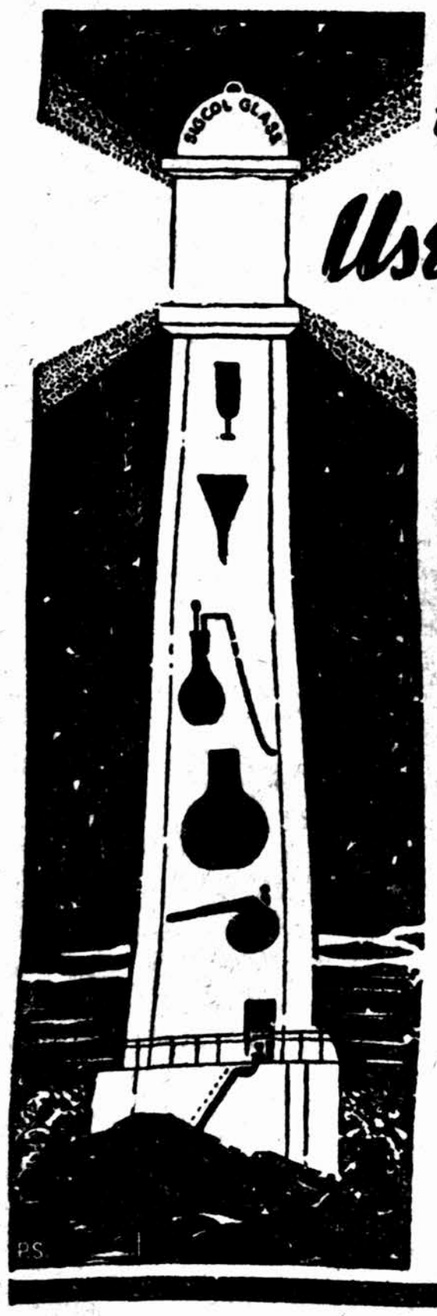
Then we saw a small motor-boat with two men in it. The engine was broken. I tried to organize our individual strengths into a concerted drive to reach the idly floating boat. We tried to push or pull ourselves by hanging on the paravane, kicking our legs, but it was too awkward, and it overturned. I lost my grip and went under. My underwater struggles happily took me nearer to the boat.

After about two hours in the water two hours of oil-fuel poisoning. I reached a thin wire rope which hung from the boat's bows. I called to the men aboard to help me climb the four feet to the deck.

They tried with a boat-hook, but finally said: "You know, we are pretty done in, too. You've got to try to help yourself. We can't do it alone." I said I could not hold anything. They put the boat-hook in my shirt collar, but it tore, and finally they said: "Sorry, pal, we can't lift you. Have you got that wire?" "Yes", I said. They let me go, and there I hung. Another man arrived and caught the wire. He was smaller than I was. I am 13 st. The men aboard said they would try to get him up. "He's lighter than you," they said. They got him aboard, during which operation I went under again when he put his foot on my shoulder. The mouth of one black face aboard opened and showed black-slimed teeth, red gums and tongue It said: "To hell with this!"

He dived through the oil into the sea, popped up beside me with a round lifebelt, which he put over my head, saying "Okay. Now let go the wire." But I'm sorry to say I couldn't. I couldn't bear to part with it. It had kept me on the surface about 15 minutes. They separated us, however, and the next thing I was being hauled aboard at a ropes end, which they could grip as it was not oily or slimy.

Another oil casualty was dragged aboard, and later 30 of us were lifted aboard a destroyer. We were stripped, bathed and left naked on the fo'c'sle benches and tables to sweat the oil out of the pores in the great heat.



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SIGNIFICANCE OF CHINA'S STRUGGLE

(Continued From Page 4)

the world. The administrators of the Indian Government may be well-intentioned and sincerely desirous of galvanizing India into resolute war effort but they can achieve nothing fundamental without a radical and drastic change in their present-day Indian policy and its application to the Indian people. The British officials, many of whom doubtless recognise the rightness of giving to India the freedom for which their mother country is fighting, are as much victims of this policy as the Indian people themselves.

I have intentionally made no mention of Japan in the scheme of things in the East, the reason being that until Japanese militarism and all the nefarious principles of destruction for which it stands have been extirpated, she cannot be a useful or stabilizing force in the world. She must be definitely excluded from the council of civilized nations until she has made all possible reparation and completely expiated her crimes against humanity.

The Future

What of the future? The West must revise its ideas about the East. We in China, too, must reciprocate. In the world society that we are going to create, there must be no thought of superiors and inferiors.

We must be equal, men and women of all races pressing forward to a great ideal. East and West have both foolishly tried to be self-sufficient. Neither has succeeded nor could succeed. Each must acknowledge that the other has some thing to teach. We hope that the West has now learnt that value to them of China's spiritual strength which has sustained us in our darkest moments. We in China must learn the value to us of the scientific developments of the West. Let us, the East and the West, each in its own way, make unstinted contributions to the common treasury of cultural spiritual and scientific achievements which are the only real wealth of the world.

Humility

The obligations of nations towards each other have been one of the central themes of philosophic thought in China for thousands of years. One of the greatest of our sages taught that humility, a bitter medicine to proud nations would bring its own undying reward.

"He who is great must make humility his base. He who is high must make lowliness his foundation.....

"If a great kingdom humbles itself before a small kingdom, it shall make that small kingdom its prize. And if a small kingdom humbles itself before a great kingdom, it shall win over that great kingdom. Thus the one humbles itself in order to attain, the other attains because it is humble. But in order that both may have their desire, the great one must learn humility.....

"The reason why rivers and seas are able to be lords over a hundred mountain streams is that they know how to keep below them.....

"I have three precious things which I hold fast and prize. The first is gentleness: the second is frugality; the third is humility, which keeps me from putting myself before others. Be gentle, and you can be bold; be frugal, and you can be liberal; avoid putting yourself before others, and you can become a leader among men."

The wisdom that echoes back to us from half-forgotten centuries may supply a need that is particularly felt in the perplexed world of today and may aid us in that complete revision of our ideas about each other that will bring about mutual understanding and appreciation between the East and the West.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"My dear, the man was perfectly impossible. He said we'd go fifty-fifty with the money I owed him—He'd forget half of it. I told him I thought it a simply wonderful idea. I was sure I could easily forget the other half, but he wasn't a bit satisfied."

Thede is an enterprising tailor who has never been known to acknowledge that he hadn't anything a customer might ask for. One day a customer asked if he had any trousers made specially for one-legged men.

"Certainly," replied the tailor. "What kind do you want?"

"Dress trousers", said the man. "The best you've got".

Hurrying to the rear of the store, the tailor snatched up a pair of trousers and snipped off the right leg with a pair of scissors. Hastily turning the edges, he presented the garment to the customer.

"That's the sort of thing. What's the price?"

"Two guineas"

"Well, give me a pair with the left leg off."

* * *

The offices of the Inspector of Taxes and the Collector of Taxes were in the same building.

A woman who got into the lift said to the lift-boy: "Taxes."

"Collector or Inspector?" asked the boy.

"Taxes, please," replied the woman.

"Now, look 'ere Ma", said the lift boy, "do you want to pay or just 'ave an argument?"

* * *

A man with a little black bag knocked at the front door.

"Come in, come in," said the father of fourteen children, "and I hope to goodness you're a piano tuner."

* * *

A worried mother was lamenting the scarcity of fresh fruit. In the midst of the conversation her small daughter suddenly asked: "Mummy, do you think I am of 'orangeable' age?"

"D'y'ear another submarine's been sunk?"

"Yer don't say! Which end of the camp?"

A room in the old Haunted Grange had been turned into an A.R.P. first aid post. The staff were so keen that the thought of ghosts didn't worry them.

On the first night the nurse on duty heard strange noises in the corridor. Opening the door she saw a spectral figure with its head tucked underneath its arm.

"Dear, dear," she exclaimed brightly, "however did that happen? Come inside and we'll see what we can do."

"How did you sleep?" asked the landlady.

"I didn't sleep all night. I was troubled with insomnia," replied the new boarder.

"That's a lie!" exclaimed the landlady, "I'll give you £5 for every one you find in the bed!"

* * *

'Oh, my husband's changed since our marriage. He eats out of my hand now."

"Really? Well, it saves a lot of washing up."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WHAT LEGAL WAYS ARE THERE FOR ME TO GIVE VENT TO A FIERCE INDIGNATION AGAINST THE EXISTING ORDER OF THINGS?
GLADYS PARKER
0-27

He: "I don't see why this new tandem of ours should be so hard to pedal."

She: "Well, the only thing I don't like about it, dear, is the way these foot-rests keep moving up and down."

* * *

Father of infant: "What's 'e crying for now?"

Mother: "That kid's never satisfied. 'E's 'ad a stick o' rock, fisha an' chips, winkles, an' three cornets, and yet 'e don't seem 'appy"

A widow who kept a confectioner's shop was being courted by an eligible bachelor. He came to her shop every night at closing time, and she gave him her bag with the day's takings to carry home. The bag was heavy, and this prompted her lover to remark "You surely do a big trade seeing you always have such a heavy bag."

'Oh, yes," was the modest reply. "I have a pretty good business."

But it wasn't until after they were married that he discovered she had been giving him the shop weights to carry home every night.

Manager: "What's wrong?"

Comedian: "Dunno! I've suddenly come over feeing all funny."

Manager: "Then for goodness sake get on before it goes off."

McIsaacs, resplendent in extravagantly-cut check plus—fours, and equipped with a magnificent set of chromium—decorated clubs in the latest zip fastener bag, took a glorious swipe from the first tee to send his ball well into the rough.

"Which will you take now, sir?" asked the caddie advancing with the clubs.

McIsaacs surveyed the situation for about a minute. "I'll take the thirty-seven and sixpenny one," he decided.

* * *

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you but if a sign says 'Fresh Paint' that same man has to make a personal investigation."

* * *

The little man ordered his meal and waited patiently for it to be served. Half-way through the second course the waiter came quietly to his table.

"Excuse me, sir," he whispered, "but I advise you not to hurry with your meal."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the little man. "Why shouldn't I?"

"Well, sir," said the waiter, "you're sitting on a prize-fighter's hat, but he doesn't know it yet."

* * *

A sailor went dashing down the quayside to a boat just as she was pulling out.

The boat had moved off three or four yards, and he jumped and fell, hitting the deck with the back of his head.

For several minutes he lay stunned. When he came to, the boat was several hundred yards from shore. He looked back, blinked a time or two, and shouted: "Boy! Oh, boy—can I jump?"

Soldier: "How are the chickens going, Sis?"

Land Girl: "Absolutely marvellous. They haven't laid a bad egg yet."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

SIX hundred mill workers rubbed shoulders with a hundred intellectuals, journalists and art critics—and even a few society snobosseurs—when the Indian People's Theatre Association staged a May Day show in a theatre in the mill area.

The occasion marked the inauguration of the People's Theatre movement in India—a movement to use histrionics for the entertainment, instruction and inspiration of the masses.

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Originated In Russia

The movement, which originated in Russia, was tried in Spain, has been a thundering success in China and even managed to sneak into America through the New Deal Theatre Project, first made its appearance in India a year ago when a workers' theatre group was started in Bangalore. The response from the Bangalore workers was so enthusiastic, that it was decided to extend the movement to all-India proportions.

In Bombay, we seem to remember, an abortive attempt had already been made to start such a movement. A group of intellectuals had met in the Taj Mahal hotel, to discuss 'ways and means' but the proletarian theatre was apparently stifled in the air-conditioned atmosphere of the far from proletarian 'Taj'!

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Red, Pink And Blue

Three months ago, however, the Indian People's Theatre Association was successfully launched and a Committee was formed to start the work.

It was an odd spectrum—ranging from deepest Red to the bluest Blue Blood!—the unifying factor being the desire to revitalize the Indian theatre and to use it as a medium of progressive thought.

Elected as President was Lt. Colonel S.S. Sokhey, (alias Colonel Moti of Bromfield's "Nights In Bombay,") the Director of Haffkine Institute who divides his study hours between snakes, dance and Marxism. Mrs. Wadia, the philanthropic socialite, became Vice-President, and Professor Daruwala the Treasurer. Joint Secretaries: Anil De Silva, Socialist daughter of a Ceylon Minister, and the well-known Marathi *litterateur*, Anant Kanekar. Among members were an art critic, a lawyer, a musician, a journalist, a publicist and representatives of students and workers.

★

Well Done

That the diverse composition of the Committee was not a handicap but an asset is obvious from the record of work already done, over and above the brilliant show staged for the workers on May Day. Several new plays have been written and other have been translated in Hindustani as well as Marathi—, songs have been specially composed for the Association, and contact has been established with several groups working on similar lines in other cities. A group of student-actors will shortly tour the villages of Maharashtra, staging progressive, anti-fascist plays. With the co-operation of an architect, a portable stage has been designed to meet the requirements of the theatre groups on tour.

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Proletarian Playwright

The May Day show has discovered for the regenerated Indian stage one playwright and one actor. We do not know if T. K. Sarmalkar who wrote "Dada" is himself a mill-worker but he certainly knows proletarian life as perhaps no professional writer does. Out of the stuff of chawl life he drew out humour as well as pathos, degeneration as well as glory, individual servility and collective strength. Topical allusions to Prohibition, War, Congress Ministries, Trade Union Movement, etc., were subtly introduced in dialogues and the play appropriately ended with a May Day speech explaining the significance of the present war.

★

Watch Him!

Bhal Marathay who played the role of the drunkard jobber is clearly destined for histrionic heights. This young man has what it takes to be a first rate character actor. Comedy seems to be his forte and his epigrams repeatedly brought the house down.

Film producers will, of course, ignore him in keeping with their well-known tradition to look away when fresh talent is right in their midst.

By the way, as we go to Press, we learn that the workers have asked the organisers of the People's Theatre Association for a repeat performance of the May Day programme. And this time they are prepared to pay for it, too.

Also, we are informed that the student delegates from Bombay to the All-Asiatic Anti-Fascist Students' Conference at Delhi are going to stage several anti-Fascist plays at Delhi and at some towns 'en route.'

Nasik Prison Theatre Presents - - -

Talking to some of the detenus recently returned from Nasik, we learnt about a phase of their jail life of which the general public has been hitherto completely ignorant.

It appears that they were regularly staging plays in jail plays in English, Hindustani and Marathi. Most of these were written (or translated) in jail and, thus an excellent repertoire of progressive plays has emerged from the Nasik Central prison. In course of time, we hope, these will come to the public stage through the People's Theatre Association.

The production of these plays necessitated great ingenuity, inventiveness and resourcefulness Bed-sheets were dyed and tailored into costumes. Bits of silver cigarette paper pasted on dyed muslin provided the glamorous dress of a Nazi woman spy in an anti-Nazi play. Blocks of wood, carefully cut out and painted black were turned into revolvers. A cardboard shoe box became a radio set while a home-made dummy telephone looked so realistic that jail warders thought they had actually established telephonic connection with the outside world.

By the way, of necessity, the female roles had to be played by men in these jail dramas. And we are anxious to know just which of these hard-boiled 'politicals' appeared as seductive sirens. Will one of them oblige with a confession?

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Hindi-Urdu-Hindustani

With regard to the Hindi-Urdu-Hindustani controversy, a correspondent sends us an authentic analysis of the Urdu vocabulary worked out by an unimpeachable authority on Urdu language and literature. According to this analysis the 54009 words in a standard Urdu dictionary were found to have been borrowed from different languages in the following proportion.

1. Hindi (i.e. Brijbhasha Panjabi and Purbi)	21644
2. Urdu (i. e. words which are mixtures of Hindi and other languages)	17505
3. Arabic	17584
4 Persian	6041
5. Pure Sanskrit	554
6. English	500
7. Miscellaneous	181
Total	54009

★

"The Hass Of Hess"

Alarm has been caused in high Nazi circles by news received by Goebbels from allegedly reliable sources of the preparation by the British Government of a "Book of Hess", writes "News Review" of London.

Hitler and his friends and advisers are well acquainted with Hess's amazing memory for detail. They also know his propensity for indulging in endless reminiscences. They were probably not surprised when they learned of Britain's intention of compiling his revelations.

Since Hess has been a prisoner in this country, he has had ample time to produce a fat volume.

If published, the "Book of Hess" would be a best-seller, might even beat the records of "Mein Kampf". Indeed, it would be the counterpart to Hitler's masterpiece.

The volume may not be issued to the public for some time. Incidentally, the right title for it would be "The Hass of Hess". For "hass" in German means "hatred". And Hess's revelations must be full of that.

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A La Americaine!

The following amusing incidents, reported by "Time", could only have occurred in the land of Uncle Sam:—

WRITER: In Columbus Ohio, a visitor to a telegraph office wrote a message, threw it away, wrote another, threw it away, wrote a third, handed it to a clerk. The third: "All your cash and be quiet." The first and second, found after the stickup;" "Be calm. This is a stickup" "Holdup, All your cash."

FINDS: Near Moneta, Wyo, a hundter found an unopened letter in a clump of sagebrush. It was addressed to his mother-in-law, post-marked May 12, 1939. In Hobart, Mich., Ray Loomis found a set of false teeth in his potato patch, returned them to a neighbour who had lost them in 19.6.

Crime Kids. In Salt Lake City, police hunting the burglar of a machine shop found footprints—six-year-old size. In Boston, police arrested a twelve year-old boy for an attempted hold-up, relieved him of five automatics, one revolver, six packages of shells.

SPOT. In Little Ferry, N. J.., Barber Frank Circkirillo shaved off the whiskers of a new customer, recognised him as the man who stole his boat five years ago. Plying his razor, he drew a confession of guilt, then released him when the customer showed his Navy enlistment blank.

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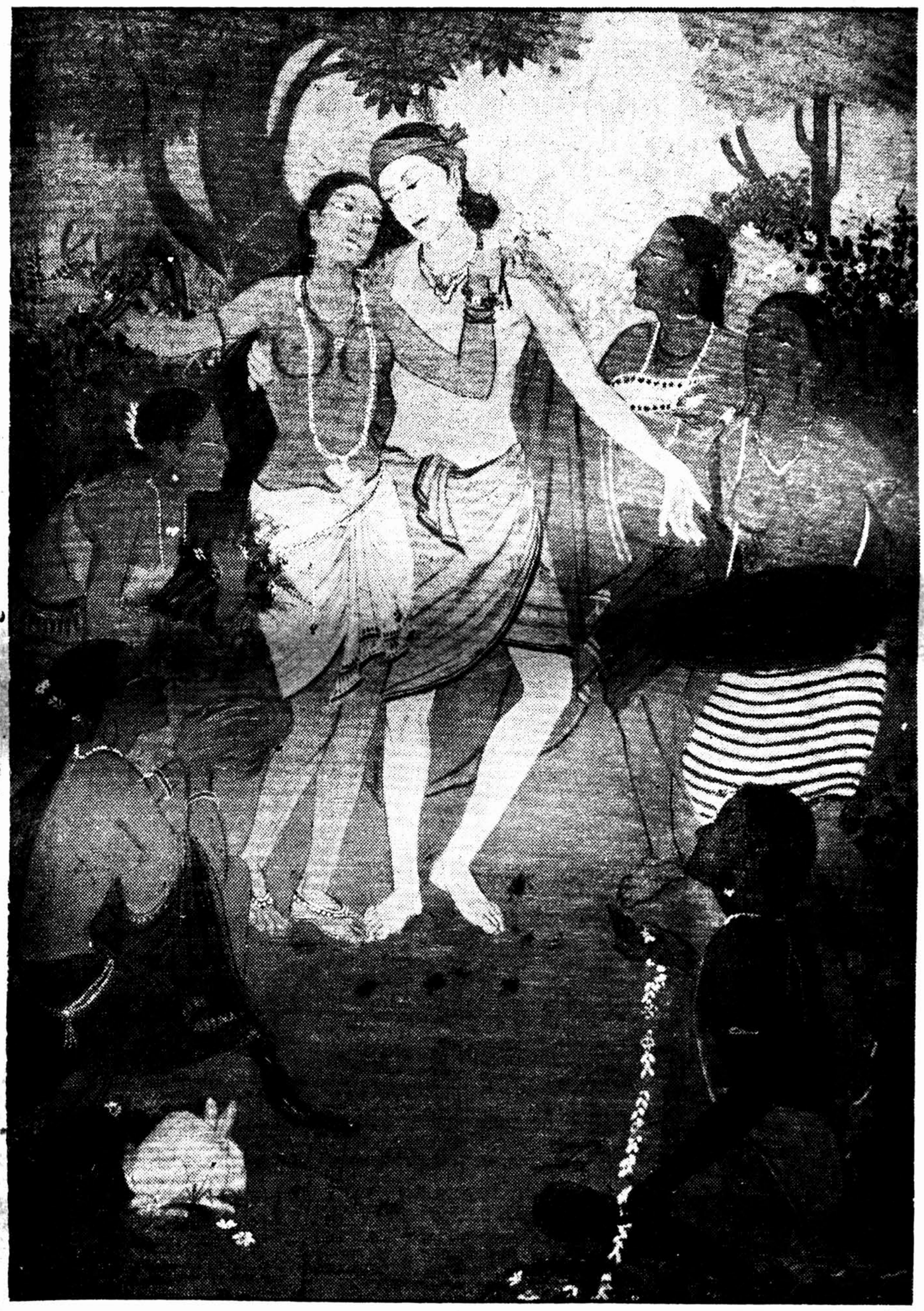
Orators' Brothers Are Stammerers!

It's amazing but, it is a fact, that in many cases nature has compensated for the stammering of a brother by making his elder brother an orator of a high order. While the orator brother is delightful to listen to, his flow of rhetoric, his manner of delivery, his appropriate choice of the right words, his balanced tone, all being a feast to the ears, it is a sheer imposition to wait through the period before a single sentence begun, is completed by the afflicted brother of the orator.

To quote just a couple of instances, both the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastry and Mr. Satyamurti have each a brother who are halting in their speech. Do our readers know of similar instances?

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

BUT YOU COULDN'T POSSIBLY WEAR A SIZE TWO SHOE; THESE YOU HAD ON ARE SIZE FOUR!
WELL THEN, THEY MUST HAVE STRETCHED!
10-7
GLADYS PARKER



The Dance Of Spring

Two paintings by J. J. Mundhwa, a promising young student of the School of Art.

★

LEFT: "Spring."

BELOW: "Gramya Puja".

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.